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LOUIS VISTICA NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1909

T. S. JOHL & SON, Owners

On Highway 99E, Rt. 2, Box 30; Ph: SHERwood 2-2737

2 Miles North of Yuba City

YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA

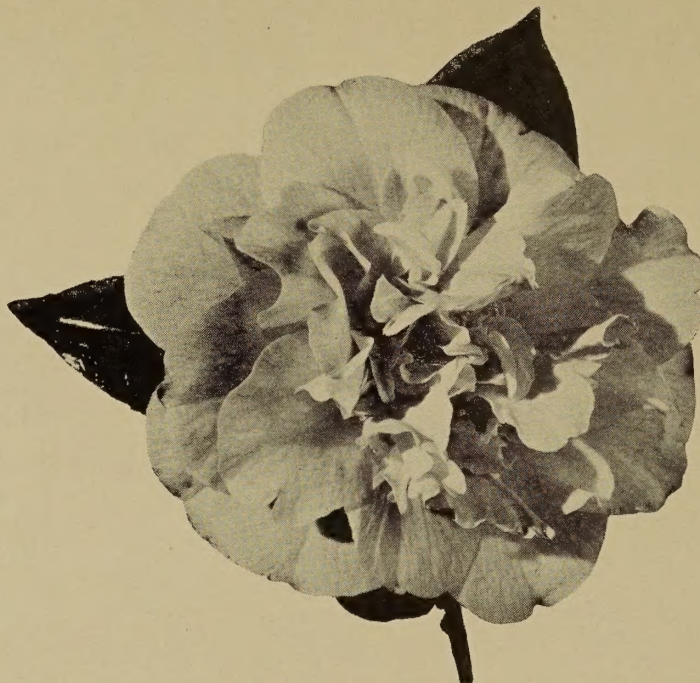
Landscape Gardening in

CALIFORNIA

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CAMELLIA KUMASAKA

We offer a wide range of services including:

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A very large selection of high quality Nursery stock,
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GARDEN AND HOME SUPPLIES

Complete selection.

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We offer special inducements to governmental bodies and
public institutions such as schools, fair grounds,
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Established 1909

T. S. Johl & Son, Owners

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On Highway 99E
Route 2, Box 30

Phone Marysville
SHerwood 2-2737

2 miles north of Yuba City
YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK



AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA



CAMELLIA JAPONICA
GLEN 40

MOCK ORANGE

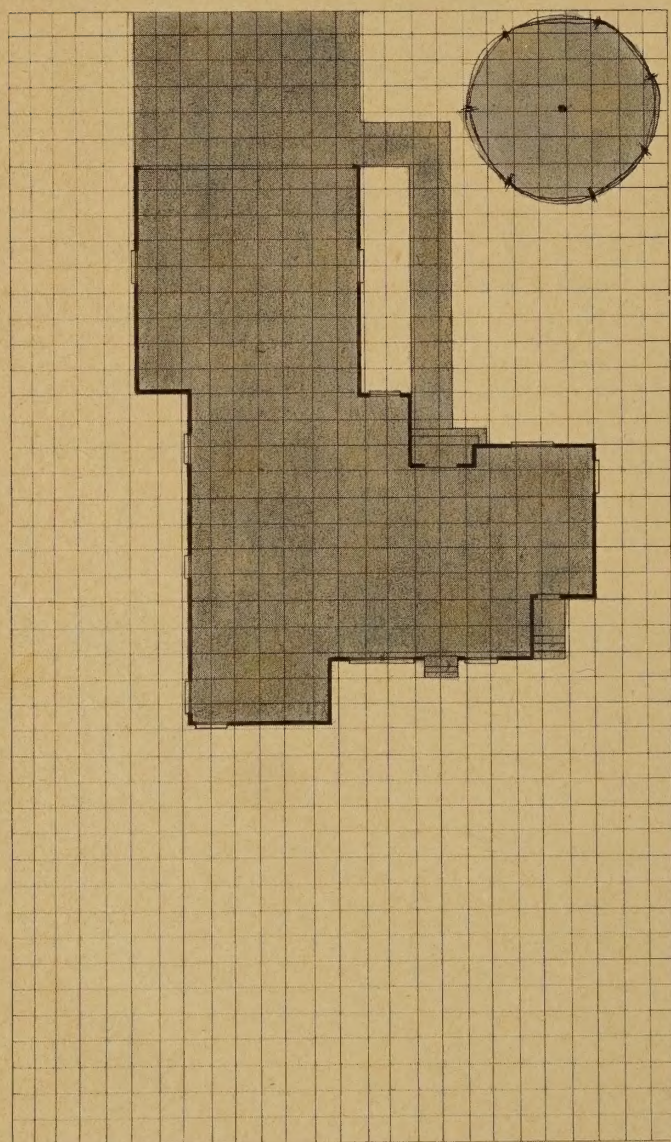
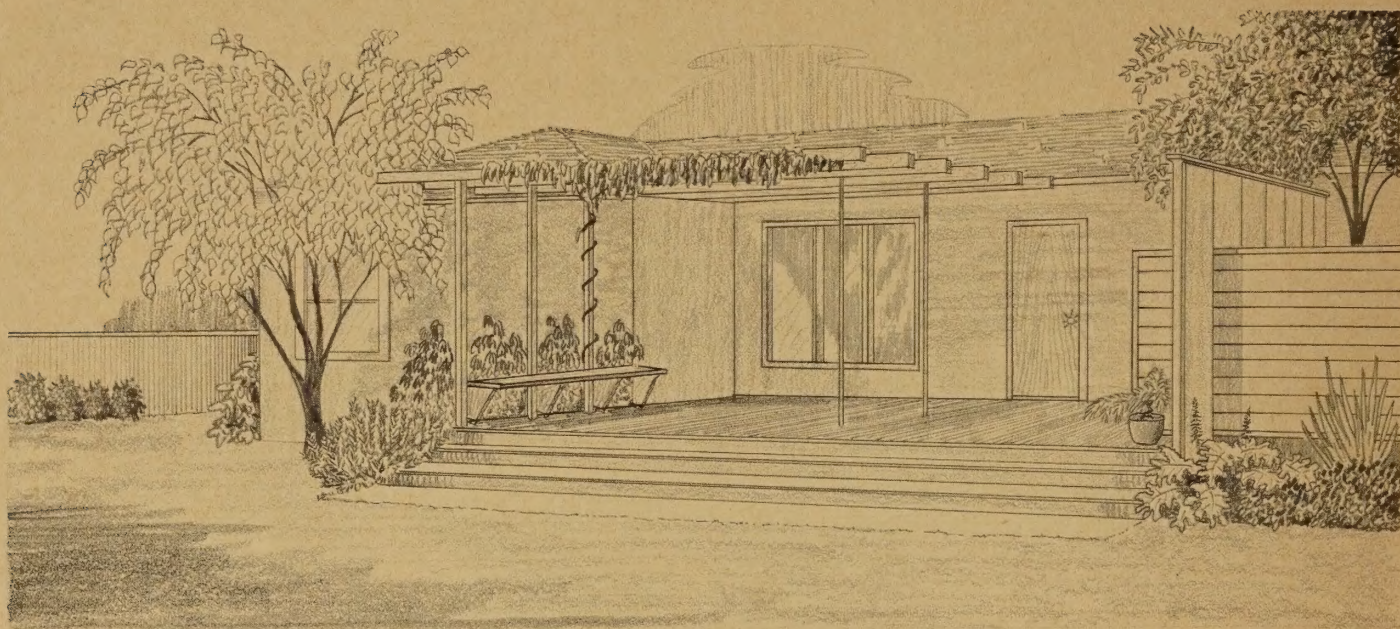


*Our salesmen are well
qualified to advise
on gardening problems
and selection of shrubs or
trees for planting.*

TEXAS SAGE



HERE IS HOW YOU MAY PLANT WITH A PURPOSE



Change your lot into an environment in which you and your family can live more comfortably, conveniently and pleasantly. Achieve these objectives by doing your own landscape planning and by seeking our help at any time. We are always willing to help with the selection of plants for a particular spot.

The first step is to record on the graph paper on pages 20 and 21 all the permanent structures and existing plant material that you wish to save. This can be quickly and easily done to scale by assuming that each square is equal to one foot. If your lot is larger than 123'x180', let each square equal two feet. The sketch on the left indicates how your property might look when drawn to scale on the graph.

To make it simpler, measure the outside dimensions of the home and measure also the distance from the home to the front, side and rear property lines. Having done this proceed with the location of all doors, windows, faucets, driveway, walks, fences, patios and similar permanent structures.

Existing plant material can be located as shown on the plan. Also any prominent topographic features, such as exposed rock or change of grade, should be similarly recorded because these peculiarities of the site may be exploited to add a note of individuality to your landscape design.

When all this information has been plotted you are then ready to begin the planning process.

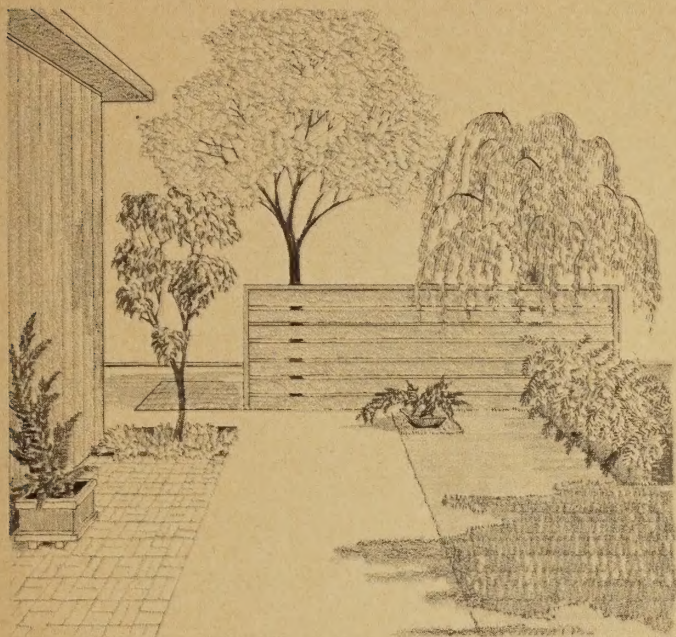
The second step includes your analysis of the needs of the family and your sketch on the graph which will show the size and location of all structures and plant material. A bit of lawn surrounded and sheltered by shrubs and trees adjacent to your patio provides one of the essential areas for children. The patio will accommodate the loafers of the family; but, if space permits, a vegetable garden should be provided if some member of the family enjoys growing things. Obviously it is not enough to have a beautiful landscape — it is essential to have one that has something of appeal and utility to all members of the family. So now let us look at the important parts of your landscape. These illustrations may help you plan your own areas.

Step one is illustrated on the left.

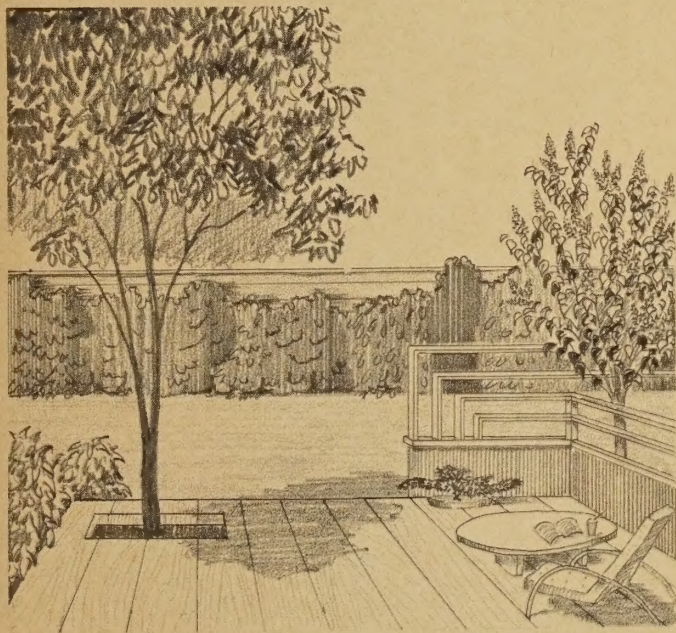
Step two is shown completed on page 3.

For more suggestions see pages 18, 19, 26, 27.

The entrance to your home should have a sense of enclosure about it—a shrub or two, a tree, a low fence or a combination of these can effect the necessary partial separation from the public street.



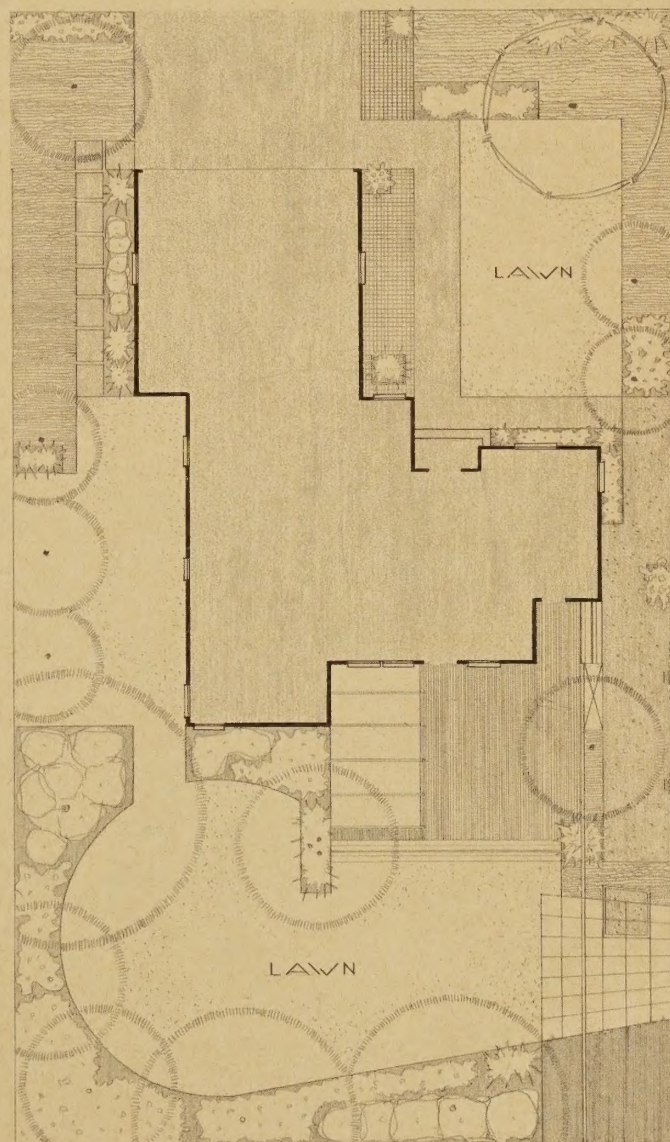
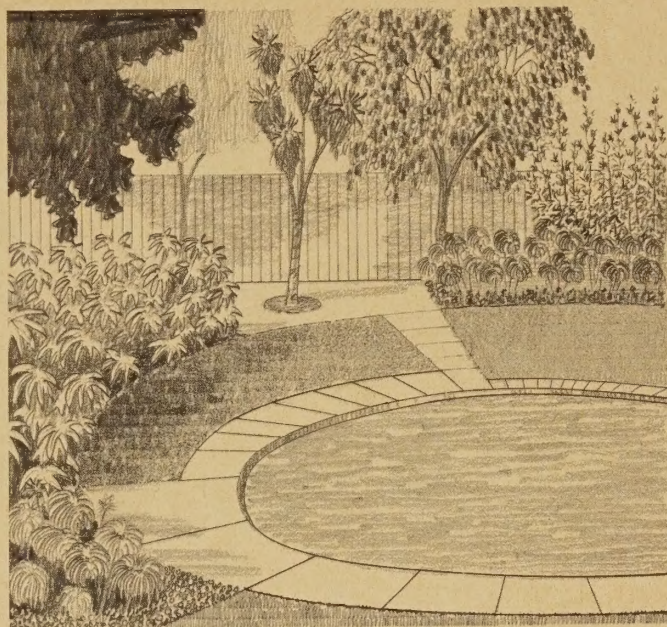
The patio is the place of rest and entertainment. It must have both sun and shade. You may construct it of wood if the level of the floor is several steps above the ground, or concrete or brick if the house is low. In any event it must be a floor, and like the living room of the house it must be furnished. Chairs, tables and the other effects of living suggest hospitality. But even more important, the patio adds many square feet to your total living area and thereby takes the pressure off the living room. This is the least costly way of adding living space to a home.



The lawn area adjacent to the patio is the center of much activity. In this area a shaded spot may be selected for the child's sandbox. This is a good investment in space because eventually it may become a pool, a flower bed or the location of a specimen plant. And then, at a later date, a swimming pool may be fitted into this lawn area to complete the picture.

The lawn area becomes, as well, the center of other interests. The wealth of plant material that we can supply holds many interests. Flowers, fragrance, berries and birds all work together to create an

environment that will have appeal. In this place nature lives on as an island in the city that engulfs it. Here only the sequence of the seasons may be observed. Bulbs, summer flowers, fall color and winter structure speak of the wonders of nature. This is your opportunity to plan and create and our responsibility to supply the plants you need.



TREES

for color..



SILKTREE

USE MORE TREES, BIG AND LITTLE

The first things that should be planted around the average new, modern home, after the lawn is in, are the trees. These are the permanent landscape features. You put them in with the idea that they will be there, contributing to the pleasures of the garden, as long as the house stands, or longer.

To round out the landscaping around a home the gardener should choose preferred kinds from both the large, shade-tree class, and the smaller-statured ornamental, flowering kinds. The big shade trees should be used far more than they now are, even on average-sized properties, for creating the background effects, toward the rear, at least. Landscaping your home grounds is like painting a picture, and the larger trees should be chosen and placed, before anything else goes in preferably, so they will become the key part of the "frame" of the picture. Trees for planting toward the front, and at the sides of the house will usually be the smaller, flowering kinds. Let us help you select the right kinds for the right places.

STRIBLINGS MULBERRY



SWEET GUM

EVERGREEN TREES

ACACIAS

Bailey Acacia, *Coota-mundra* (*A. baileyana*). Tree of small to medium-size, its rounded crown of gray-green foliage a mass of bright yellow flowers in spring.

Gossamer Acacia (*A. longifolia floribunda*). Small tree with long, narrow, light green leaves. Fluffy yellow blooms appear several times throughout the year.

Broadleaf Acacia (*A. latifolia*). Ideal for quick screening where you need a fast grower. Foliage dense; flowers golden yellow.

ORCHID TREE (*Bauhinia purpurea*). One of the showiest small trees, the umbrella-like crown bearing 2-inch, pink flowers resembling Vanda orchids at a distance.

BOTTLETREE (*Brachychiton populneum*). This modest-sized, fat-trunked tree yields attractive yellowish-white, red-marked flowers, followed by pods that are valuable to flower arrangers.

(Continued on page 6)

All trees should be given SUPERthrive at planting, and as part of watering, syphoned through hose, thereafter. At least during main establishment and development.

and shade



AKEBONO CHERRY

FLOWERING TREES FIT THE MODERN LANDSCAPE

The modern house, low and rambling, is a "natural" for the many medium- and small-statured flowering and fruit trees we offer. Whenever possible, individual specimens of the kinds you like, or clumps of two or three of them, should be planted off the front corners, toward the sides or ends of the house, and out back so they will finish off the landscape appearance as well as to provide colorful foliage, flowers, fruits.

BAILEY ACACIA



ENGLISH YEW

RUGGED AND BEAUTIFUL ARE THE CONIFERS

The needle-leaved evergreens are notable not only for their beauties of foliage, texture and form, but also for the fact that they have been "built" by Mother Nature to survive under severest conditions. Their needles are constructed that way. Too, they should be planted and used abundantly where you want to finish off the foundation planting, for example. Among the many kinds of arborvitae, cedars, cypresses, junipers, pines, yews and spruces we offer there are sizes and forms for every landscape use. Let us help you select those that will serve your purposes best.

MEYER JUNIPER



EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

ST. JOHN'S BREAD (*Cerantia siliqua*). Hand-some, broad-crowned Carob, with leaves shiny, dark green. Resists most everything . . . heat, drought, alkali, pests.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). Wide, sturdy shade tree, tops for street planting, too. Foliage light green, bronzy in spring.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*). Prized for edible, orange-yellow fruits in early summer, this bold-leaved, small tree is beautiful as specimen or background.

EUCALYPTUS

Lemon Scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*). Tall-growing, picturesque, graceful, white-trunked beauty. Branches and the tufted leaves are striking in silhouette.

Scarlet Flowering Eucalyptus (*E. ficifolia*). Clusters of brilliantly scarlet flowers feature this small, round-headed tree. Blooms in July, and at intervals from then on.

Dwarf Blue Gum (*E. globulus compacta*). Another small-tree type, round-headed. A quick grower, ideal for tall hedging, windbreaks. Handsome blue-green foliage.

Mulga Ironbark Gum (*E. sideroxylon rosea*). Masses of pink flowers in summer, on a light, open, airy crown that shows off the red-brown bark and long, dark green leaves.

SHAMEL ASH (*Fraxinus uhdei*). A really fine evergreen (semi-evergreen in colder areas) tree, rapid grower that suits all shade, specimen and avenue uses.

SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). Tall, narrow, with daintily-cut, fern-like leaves, and golden-yellow flowers.

JACARANDA (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*). A spectacular beauty with large clusters of rich, violet-blue flowers, and fern-like foliage.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Large, waxy-white, sweet-scented blooms all summer. Leaves beautiful, shiny, leathery.

OLIVE (*Olea europaea*). Beautiful specimen tree, small in stature, with picturesquely gnarled and twisted trunk and limbs.

Manzanillo Olive (See page 33)

CAROLINA CHERRY (*Prunus caroliniana*). Dwarf, round-headed tree, large shrub, ideal for hedges, screens, windbreaks, and for street and avenue use.

OAKS

California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Our lovely native, slow growing, picturesque. Leaves rich, deep green.

Holly Oak (*Q. ilex*). A handsome, pest-free tree with shiny holly-like leaves.

Cork Oak (*Q. suber*). Modest-sized, with leathery foliage and deep-furrowed bark.

CHRISTMAS BERRY TREE (*Schinus terebinthifolia*). Neat, small tree with yellow blooms and lots of bright red berries.

CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE (*S. molle*). Rapid growing beauty, with picturesque trunk, lovely feathery foliage, bright red berries.

EVERGREEN ELM (*Ulmus parvifolia sempervirens*). Hardy, rapid grower, small-leaved. Semi-evergreen in colder areas.

CITRUS FRUIT. All of these types are fine ornamentals, too. See page 34.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

MAPLES

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Beautiful, rapid grower, making a tall, slender crown. Leaves light green, silvery beneath.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). Hardy, round headed beauty with sycamore-like leaves. Better in Northern and Central California. Dense.

Crimson King Maple (*A. platanoides* variety). Popular new, patented form with deep red-purple leaves. Better in cooler areas.

Japanese Maple (*A. palmatum*). Small, graceful, half-weeping. Maple-like leaves rosy-red in spring, green in summer, scarlet in fall.

Japanese Bloodleaf Maple (*A. p. atropurpureum*). Delightful small tree, Oriental in all features, with deeply-cut red leaves carried gracefully on thin, dark branches.

Japanese Laceleaf Maple (*A. p. dissectum*). Small tree with the Oriental look, its delicate, red leaves borne profusely on attractively arched branches.

SILKTREE (*Albizia julibrissin*). Lovely small tree, with graceful form, and hosts of pink blooms in summer.

CALIFORNIA ALDER (*Alnus rhombifolia*). Grows quickly to handsome size, with gray trunk, green limbs and shining leaves.

BIRCHES

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). The classic, ever-popular, white-barked charmer.

Cutleaf White Birch (*B. alba laciniata*). More gracefully weeping than the species, its leaves delicately deep-cut.

RED BUD, JUDAS TREE (*Cercis canadensis*). Fine small tree, covered in spring, before leafing, with rosy-pink blooms.

FLOWERING CHERRIES. Beautiful in our cooler sections where they become choice ornamental trees. The flowers, large and showy, are borne in heavy, clustered masses.

Daybreak (Stribling's Pink, Akebono). Erect growing, a cloud of pink each spring.

Kwanzan. Useful for its ascending habit, its bronzy foliage in spring, and its enormous clusters of double pink blooms.

Mr. Fuji. Best of the pure white doubles, its down-hung trusses wide, deep, and chaste.

Shirofugen. Masses of lovely double blooms open soft pink, change to white, then to near-ecrise. A constant ensemble of pink and white during blossoming time.

WEeping CHERRIES. Both single and double types that do well in cooler sections, they grow slowly to picturesque form, making billowy clouds of pink at flowering time.

HAWTHORNS. Small trees, appealing in stature and form in cool areas where they grow best. Masses of flowers every spring, and some are brilliantly fruited in fall.

Autumn Glory (*Crataegus oxyacantha* var.). Nicely formed small tree with shiny foliage. White flowers in spring, followed by masses of large, crimson fruits in autumn.

Washington Hawthorn (*C. cordata*). A hard-to-beat beauty, white flower masses in spring, bright fruits and colored leaves in autumn.

Double Pink Hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha rosea*). The popular English hawthorn with double flowers in attractive pink color.

Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha* var.). Most used of all English Hawthorns, the blossoms fully double, bright carmine.

DOGWOODS

White Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Shapely, horizontally-branched small tree, the white-bracted flowers shining in semi-shade.

Pink Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*). Spectacular are the pink or light red heads of blooms. Light shade; acid soil.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*). Another Oriental beauty of pyramidal habit, the unusual fan-shaped leaves are golden in fall.

MORaine LOCUST (Pat. 836) (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* var.). No thorns and no seed pods on this most handsome, large, light-foliaged locust. Adaptable to tough conditions.

MODESTO ASH (*Fraxinus velutina glabra*). One of the best fast growers, with an attractive rounded head of light green foliage.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Clean, pyramidal grower with corky-winged branches. Leaves crimson, purple, yellow in fall.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Fast, clean grower with pretty, odd-shaped foliage, and green-orange tulip-like blooms.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES. Small flowering trees that are ideal for home gardens in the cooler parts of our state.

Eleyi Crab (*Malus eleyi*). Flowers single, dark red-purple, the foliage reddish in spring. Fruits wine-purple.

Floribunda Crab (*M. floribunda*). A fine, gracefully-branched tree with large apple-blossom-pink flowers.

Hopa Crab. Buds are red; flowers are red; fruits are red. An exquisite variety.

Bechtel's Crab (*M. ioensis plena*). Small, round-headed dandy with white, fragrant, double flowers. Shade.

Scheidecker Crab (*M. scheideckeri*). Double-pink, fine for bloom, and for yellow fruits.

STIRLING'S MULBERRY (*Morus alba* var.). Fine for rapid growth, nice shade. Rich, shiny leaves . . . but no messy fruits.

SYCAMORES

European Sycamore (*Platanus acerifolia*). Most handsome tree, symmetrical in youth, aging picturesquely. Large, maple-like foliage. Bark colorfully mottled.

California Sycamore (*P. racemosus*). Our native sycamore, its leaves with finger-like divisions, the bark beautifully marked and mottled.

POPLARS

Bolle's Silver Poplar (*Populus alba bolleana*). Tall, slender, like Lombardy but with silvery-gray leaves.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra italica*). Tall, stately columns, the upright limbs shining with bright green foliage. Ideal for windbreaks, accents, clumps.

FLOWERING PEACH (*Prunus persica*). Most showy of early-spring bloomers. Masses of double flowers, before the leaves. Early Red, Early Pink, Early White, Peppermint Stick and Variegated kinds available.

FLOWERING PLUMS. Superb small trees for every home garden.

Blireiana Plum (*P. cerasifera blireiana*). Striking when covered with double pink blooms, before the leaves. Spring foliage is purple-red.

Pissardi Plum (*P. cerasifera pissardi*). A most shapely small tree, to 20 feet, its open crown a show of purple-red leaves.

IDAHO PINK LOCUST (*Robinia p. idahoensis*). Best of the black locusts. Tall, open, with showers of fragrant, pink blossoms in spring.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*). Grows 30 feet tall, and as broad, with long, drooping branches. Fine form and fine foliage.

SIBERIAN ELM (*Ulmus pumila*). Extremely hardy, and a rapid grower. Very popular with shapely rounded crown of small, light green leaves that hang late.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BUNYA BUNYA (*Araucaria bidwilli*). A most beautiful, formal-looking tree from Australia. The glossy foliage, regularly-whorled and drooping branches create an aristocratic air.

ARBORVITAEs, hardy, attractive evergreen foliage carried on graceful fronds.

Berckmann's Golden Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*). Dwarf and very slow growing, with densely-packed golden yellow fronds of foliage.

Beverly Hills Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis beverlyensis*). Tall and narrow in form, with bright foliage of golden yellow. Useful for height, beauty and color in a sunny spot.

Pyramid Arborvitae, Pyramid Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). One of the most popular of upright growers. Foliage green to bronzy-green. Ideal for hedging, for screens, for group planting.

CEDARS, including only the beautiful true cedars from the Mediterranean and Asia.

Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*). Considered the aristocrat of all cedar trees. Magnificent, picturesque.

Deodar Cedar (*C. deodara*). Tall, tapering tree, broad at the base, and with artfully weeping tip growths. Leaves bright green.

CYPRESSES, including both the False Cypress (*Chamaecyparis*) and the true cypress (*Cupressus*) forms.

Elwood Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana elwoodi*). Dense, slow grower, of upright habit. Foliage fluffy, blue-green.

Birds Nest Cypress (*C. lawsoniana nidiformis*). The low, flaring form, like a bird's nest, gave it the name. Fine, unusual.

Stewart Golden Cypress (*C. lawsoniana stewartii*). The tree forms a dense, symmetrical pyramid, the foliage golden-hued.

Dwarf Hinoki Cypress (*C. obtusa nana*). Low, globular habit, the soft, deep green foliage borne on dense, overlapping fronds. Accent.

Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*). Beautiful, narrow-headed tree with bluish foliage. Resists sun and drought. Excellent for hedge, screen and windbreak planting.

Tecate Cypress (*C. forbesii*). Similar to Monterey, but superior for its disease resistance.

Monterey Cypress (*C. macrocarpa*). The most popular cypress in California for hedging, windbreaks. Picturesque in windy locations.

Italian Cypress (*C. sempervirens*). Makes a tall, slender column beautifully clothed with rich, green, fine-textured foliage.

FOR YEAR AROUND BEAUTY OF FOLIAGE

JUNIPERS provide some of the best-looking, hardiest, low-growers for groundcovers, bank and foundation plantings.

Armstrong Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis armstrongii*). Low, compact, with gray-green foliage. Tops for foundation plantings.

Shore Juniper (*J. conferta*). Especially desirable low grower, resistant to salt spray, even some submergence.

Pfitzer Juniper (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*). Beautifully spreading shrub, to 3-4 feet, with fine, bluish-green foliage.

Tamarix Juniper (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). The ever-popular "Tam" that spreads close to the ground to form a mat of silvery-blue.

Meyer Juniper (*J. squamata meyeri*). For cooler sections. An irregular, artful grower to 5 feet. Needles silvery blue-green.

Prostrate Singleseed Juniper (*J. squamata prostrata*). A low, compact, blue-green form. Lovely in cooler areas.

JUNIPERS, the taller kinds, are noted for hardiness as well as for beauty of form and foliage.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*J. excelsa stricta*). Symmetrical pyramid in shape, a semi-dwarf with short, spiny blue-green needles.

Column Juniper (*J. chinensis columnaris*). A silvery-gray, spiny-needled form of the Chinese juniper. Very good anywhere.

Twisted Juniper (*J. chinensis torulosa*). Erect grower, foliage dark green, with twisting branches forming picturesque growth patterns.

Pathfinder Juniper (*J. scopulorum*). A beautiful selection from our native western Rocky Mountain juniper. Very neat, upright pyramid, feathery in appearance, the leaves silver-blue.

Dundee Juniper (*J. virginiana hillii*). Forms a beautiful, upright column. The foliage, gray-green in summer, takes on purple tints in winter.

CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR (*Libocedrus decurrens*). Magnificent tree that grows straight upright without pruning. Foliage bright green, does not fade bronzy in winter. Strong accents, high hedging and screening.

LOW GROWING JUNIPER

SPRUCES, in the tree types, here, provide the classic, conical to pyramidal form we all associate with "Christmas" trees.

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*, *P. excelsa*). Beautiful symmetry of form, plus cheery, bright green foliage colors, are features.

Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens*). The famous, highly popular "blue" spruces, "Koster" and "Moerheim," are selections from this beauty. Tops as lawn specimens.

PINES include some of the most artistic, hardiest and most adaptable evergreen types the home gardener will ever find.

Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*). A lovely tree, its needles long, drooping, silvery-white when young, later becoming light green, and glossy.

Aleppo Pine (*P. halepensis*). A dense grower, bushy, with fine, closely-set needles of light green. Fine for screen, specimen, and even clump or group plantings.

Mugho Pine (*P. mugo mugus*). The dense, spreading, low fellow that has proven itself almost perfect for rockery and foundation plantings, as well as for use in tubs and outdoor planter boxes.

Italian Stone Pine (*P. pinea*). One of the most picturesque of all pines, a tall grower, with long, spreading branches that finally assume the broad, flat-topped form.

Monterey Pine (*P. radiata*). A fast-growing species, tall, narrow, symmetrical, clothed with needles of deep green.

PODOCARPUS species are outstanding in every way. There is unusual beauty in their irregular, attractive form, and in their "different," graceful foliage.

Fern Pine (*Podocarpus elongata*). Lovely, light green foliage is carried in fluffy plumes. It withstands sun, or shade. A top-notch evergreen shrub which, if grown as a specimen, becomes a low, round-headed tree.

Yew Pine (*P. macrophylla*). A wonderful columnar shrub for accent, for use in tubs, or for grouping in dark, shady places. Leaves are long, narrow, a deep, rich green.

SEQUOIA includes the two most famous California natives. Both are fast growers, will need space.

California Big Tree (*S. gigantea*). Most handsome, symmetrically cone-shaped, with branches sweeping to the ground. Use as single specimen or in close-planted groups.

Redwood (*S. sempervirens*). More rapid in growth, its needles a rich, dark green. A fine lawn specimen.

YEWS are noted for the dark, dark greenness of their needles. Very adaptable and hardy, even to shady conditions, too.

English Yew (*Taxus baccata*). A handsome slow grower with wide-spreading habit.

Erect English Yew (*T. baccata erecta*). One of the finest forms. Develops as a majestic, erect column. Use in tubs, for screen planting, and for massing to control wind action.

Irish Yew (*T. baccata fastigiata*). Becomes a dense, rigidly upright column, mantled with large needles of deepest, darkest green. Every garden should have at least one, not only for specimen, tub, hedge or windbreak use, but also to provide "greens" for Christmas.

Golden Irish Yew (*T. baccata fastigiata aurea*). Same habit as the popular Irish Yew, but with needles taking on bright golden hues. Best color develops in sun or half-shade.




BROADLEAVED

for lasting beauty

This is broadleaved evergreen country. As gardeners we are fortunate in being able to take advantage of most of the world's best types, to use them for their individual qualities of beauty in every imaginable way.

The great majority of broadleaved evergreens that have become popular with us are flowering kinds. The selection is immense. Among them will be found types that reach their peak bloom in Spring, others whose blossoms are at their best in Summer, plus additional kinds that give their best color to the garden in Autumn, and in Winter. By carefully choosing among the flowering broadleaved evergreens the home gardener can have something in full beauty every month of the year.

And, added to the colorful beauty of their opening buds, and blooms, every-one of the broadleaves offers the extra value of its foliage, month in, month out, through the entire year. The leaves of the many, many varying forms available in broadleaved evergreens contribute, in and of themselves, a variety of forms, sizes, color tones and tints, and textures that give the home gardener full opportunity to bring greater interest into the plantings.



RHODODENDRON
SAPPHO

CAMELLIAS ARE
EASY TO GROW


RHODODENDRONS

We must accept rhododendrons, as a group, as including some of the ranking aristocrats of the floral world. Also, though they are ordinarily considered to be strictly springtime flowerers, the actual spread of the blooming season for them extends from about January to June.

They are handsome things when given half a chance. The mounds of attractive leaves of the typical rhododendron become covered completely with massive, outstanding trusses of broad, colorful blooms when flowering time is at hand. Colors range from yellows, through bluish shades, and lavenders, into pinks, rose, purples and the most brilliant of reds. One's choices among the color tones is almost endless.

Rhododendrons, though they have the reputation of preferring humid, cool regions, are definitely adaptable to our conditions. Witness some of the famous plantings, right here in California.


Just give them high shade, plenty of peat in the soil, acid fertilizer in spring, and they will be right at home.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA
GRANDIFLORA ROSEA



AZALEA ALBERT AND ELIZABETH



CAMELLIA JAPONICA
C. M. HOVEY

Evergreen Shrubs

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

Horticulturists and nurserymen have combed the world, searching out rare, unusual forms of evergreen azaleas, hybridizing among them to create ever more beautiful, hardier sorts. As a result, we can offer, today, magnificent, big-bloomed varieties that are not only delightful for their flowers, but which can grow on and on through the years to become important landscape features at all seasons.

All azaleas are rhododendrons, as you know. Like rhododendrons, they thrive best in soils that are made more acid through the use of plenty of peat moss, and a regular annual application of acid fertilizer. Protection from the full blast of the sun is desirable, too, with high, rather than low, close shade, proving best.

Azaleas must be considered among the showiest of all spring-flowering shrubs. By using beds that contain high percentages of peat in the soil, it is easy to satisfy their needs for more moisture in the soil, and in the air around the leaves and blooms.

Albert and Elizabeth. Ever-popular, its flowers white with pink edges.

Chimes. Beautiful semi-double with blooms of vivid dark red.

Eric Schaeme. Big, double salmon-pink with white blotches, streaked.

Niobe. Always use a lot of white, and here is the best of them.

Orchid Flora. Blooms large, double, spectacular orchid-pink.

Paul Schaeme. Very reliable; unusual flowers double, coral-salmon.

Pink Pearl. An established favorite with light, shell-pink blooms.

KURUME AZALEAS put on a gay, beautiful display of their single and semi-double flowers in February, March and April. Use them for their massed splendor, less for individual blossom effect. Many of the varieties are notably hardy, too. Although slow to grow, some popular kinds will eventually get to 7 or 8 feet, and almost as broad. Available in pink, crimson, orchid-lavender, white and ruby-red.

SOUTHERN INDICA AZALEAS have taken their general name, **Sun** azaleas, from their ability to withstand planting out in full sunshine. They are the types that are used so extensively in the famous gardens of the Deep South. They have proven equally valuable here with us, in all sections where the winter temperatures do not go below 20 degrees. Most of the white-, rose- and orange-colored kinds become medium size, to 3 or 4 feet. Those in violet, red and rose-pink blotched purple may get taller, over 5 feet.

Brilliant. Grows to medium height, flowers watermelon-red.

Duc de Rohan. Lovely salmon-pink for mass use.

Fielders White. Matures at 3-5 feet. A fine frosty-white.

Iveryana. Unusual white with flowers flecked and streaked with rose.

Phoenicia. A taller sort, to 4-5 feet, with bright lavender flowers.

Pride of Dorking. Brilliant carmine-red. Grows slowly to 5 feet.

Southern Charm. Delightful and showy deep rose blossoms.

(Continued on next page)

SILVER GLORY BUSH



GOLD DUST AUCUBA

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS IN SHADE

The problem of how to plant shady spots around the home garden is often most easily solved through the use of broadleaved and coniferous evergreens, and other foliage-type plants.

On the other hand, many of the finest flowering kinds also need the help of some shade protection against the full blast of the sun's heat. In order to produce an abundance of flowers, the great majority of shrubs like plenty of light. Thus, when you choose them for a shady location, try to have the shade source rather high and distant, rather than down too close.

Another major difficulty with getting topnotch flowering in too-dense shade is due to the fact that the soil becomes so hard, infertile and dry, as beneath trees. Always be sure to get the soil in good physical condition, to fertilize regularly and to use ample water when the shade you are using is supplied by trees.

LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH



CALIFORNIA'S FINEST CAMELLIAS

Ornamental evergreen shrubs of great beauty, highly prized for their mammoth blooms that open during the winter months when garden color is often needed most. The magnificent, waxy-petaled flowers, in a delightful and beautiful range of colors, not only create most handsome garden effects, but can also be used for long-lasting cut blooms indoors. Even after blossoming is past, the dark green, vigorous-looking, glossy leaves, borne so abundantly on densely-carried branches, make most attractive specimens. Camellias fit into any and all landscape pictures. Because they are at their best in shady or semi-shady places, every gardener will have sites to their liking. They may be grown anywhere up and down the Pacific Coast except in the high mountains or on the desert. Given a well-drained soil, with plenty of peat moss mixed into the earth, and an annual application of acid-type fertilizer, plus the preferred sheltered location in shade or half-shade, they will luxuriate, and will be hardy to 10 degrees or even lower.

SASANQUA CAMELLIAS are something different. They have an open, graceful habit of growth, plus a mantle of smaller, narrower leaves, and bear an abundance of flowers beginning much earlier in the winter. The willowy, pliant branches of Sasanquas make them ideal for training against walls, as espaliers, or for trailing over rocks, as groundcovers, as well as for hedging and specimen uses. There are both single and double varieties, some of which will tolerate full sun.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink, flecked white. Early.

Jean May. Large, double flowers; shell pink.

Little Gem. Rose-form; white, edged pink.

Shishi-Gashira. Double, bright rose-red.

Showa-No-Sakae. Semi-double, medium pink.

RETICULATA CAMELLIAS are freely predicted by some growers as the coming "class" of the group. Huge, magnificently-formed flowers look almost like half-double peonies. Blooms are sometimes 6-7 inches in diameter, their petals most often wavy, fluted and of sturdy texture. This is truly an exciting group of garden shrubs, the growth habit usually somewhat more open than that of the japonica forms. They are more tender, too, and bloom late.

Buddha (Pat. 1215). Winner of the 1957 All-America Camellia Selections top award. Very large bloom, orchid pink. A tremendous semi-double with beautiful rabbit ears. Vigorous, upright, open grower. 1 gal. \$7.50.

JAPONICA CAMELLIAS are the old standby kinds which, though there are other types that are being markedly improved, will never be superseded in the home garden. There is an immense variety among the finer kinds. Flower form varies from single and semi-double to completely petal-packed, full doubles. Colors range from purest white through all shades of pink, rose and red.

Adolphe Audusson Var. A sturdy, compact grower with large heavy-petaled flowers of red, mottled white. M.

Alba Plena. Lovely formal bloom of purest white. A slow, bushy grower, and early.

Cinderella (Pat. 1281). Petals crape-like, pink in the center to white along the sharply-serrated edges. Red veined. M. 1 gal. \$5.00.

C. M. Wilson. Beautiful blush pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. E-M.

Colonel Firey (C. M. Hovey). Rich, bright-red, formal double of upright growth. M.

Covina. Free-flowering, double rose-red. Excellent habit and foliage, too. M.

Daikagura. Slow, compact grower. Deep, rose-pink double, splotched white. E.

Debutante. Like a ball of pink ice cream, full double with twisted petals. Fine for corsage use. E-M.

Donckelari. Bright red, showy, with thick, heavy petals. Marbled white. A slow, bushy grower. M.

Elegans (Chandleri). Grows slow, spreading. Large blooms, white and rose variegated. E-M.

Elena Nobile. Grows upright, slowly. Medium flowers bright red, showing stamens. L.

Finlandia (Dearest). Semi-double white, the petals with porcelain texture. Forms medium-sized, compact shrub. M.

Finlandia Variegated (Margaret Jack). Same as above except bloom with wine-red markings on the pure white. M.

Francine. A very large anemone type of deep rose pink. M.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Large, formal double, crimson with fringed petals. Vigorous, but compact-upright. E.

Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). Large, peony-like flowers of currant-red and white. M.

Glen 40. Slow, of compact, upright habit, with fully double, formal blooms in rich bright red with salmon undertones. M-L.

Grandiflora Rosea (Lady Clare). Semi-double blooms, salmon-rose to deep pink. Vigorous, spreading shrub with handsome foliage.

Herme (Jordan's Pride). Semi-double light pink with clear, white border. Plant vigorous, upright. M.

High Hat. A large, pale pink double, with a crest of twisted petals in the center. Slow grower, and compact. E-M.

Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura). Full peony form, to formal double, of purest white. Slow, compact. E.

Kumasaka. Informal double, to peony-type blooms of glowing rose-pink, with darker veining. Vigorous, compact. M-L.

Lallarook (Laurel Leaf). Lovely, large pink flowers. Petals imbricated, double. Leaves laurel-like. M-L.

Mrs. Tingley. Quite unusual in its large, formal flowers of salmon pink. M-L.

Margarete Hertrich. Long-lasting pure white, formal double with 60 petals. Upright. M.

Pax. Habit is compact, upright, the flowers large, formal, white. M-L.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Huge double flowers of salmon to rosy-red, petals beautifully imbricated. M.

Prof. Sargent. A deep dark red variety, the flowers of peony form. A free bloomer, semi-dwarf in habit. M.

Purity. Grows upright, vigorously, the symmetrical double flowers, purest white, abundantly produced. L.

Sweetheart (Pat. 1562). The All-America Camellia Selections winner, 1959. Magnificent soft apricot-pink, a formal double, occasionally marbled white. Upright. E-M. 1gal. \$7.50.

Ville de Nantes. Large semi-double flowers of dark red, blotched white. A slow grower, and bushy. M.

MISCELLANEOUS BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

Here are the kinds that add interest and variety to the home grounds. We always recommend that your plantings include many differing forms, textures and sizes of shrubs. Ordinarily you will not want all big-leaved kinds, or all small-foliaged; or medium-leaved sorts. Break up possible monotony in the look and feel of your shrub groupings by letting us help you select different kinds that will be completely harmonious, yet will give a more finished garden. Too, you will want to take fullest advantage of the fact that this kind of a selection of shrubs is the only way you can have something in bloom all the time. We will gladly help you choose those that best suit your particular garden.

ABELIA EDWARD GOUCHER. Tops as a summer-flowering shrub, a popular, compact grower with flaring, bell-shaped, lavender-pink blooms. Fine in foundation plantings, and hardy. Sun or shade.

GLOSSY ABELIA (*Abelia grandiflora*). A graceful shrub, taller than Goucher, with smaller, deeper-green leaves that turn reddish as the white, fragrant blossoms begin to open on the arching branches.

SPREADING ABELIA (*A. grandiflora prostrata*) (Pat. Pending). A new, low, spreading form, ideal for groundcover, and foregrounds. Flowers are white, borne late. Leaves glossy.

FLOWERING MAPLE (*Abutilon* Hybrids). Improved, popular, fast-growing shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are showy, hanging bells. Available in **red, yellow** and **orange**. Will recover quickly if frosted. Sun or shade.

BROADLEAF ACACIA (*Acacia latifolia*). Golden yellow flowers adorn this large shrub with long, narrow leaves densely clothing the branches. Ideal for screen planting, too.

KNIFE ACACIA (*A. cultriformis*). Yellow flowers top this unusual shrub, its leaves resembling small knives stuck along the branches.

BLUE LILY OF THE NILE (*Agapanthus africanus*). Showy, large, blue flowers on tall stems in summer. Not a shrub, but the lush, strap-like foliage is always green. Excellent for tropical plantings.

ANDROMEDA (*Pieris japonica*). The ever-popular Lily-of-the-Valley shrub, a delightful thing, of neat habit with waxy, green foliage. Covered with down-hanging trusses of Valley-like blooms in spring.

RICE PAPER PLANT (*Aralia papyrifera*). See under Foliage Plants, page 37.

JAPANESE FATSIA (*Aralia sieboldii*, *Fatsia japonica*). See Foliage Plants, page 37.

STRAWBERRY TREE (*Arbutus unedo*). A very hardy beauty, a medium-sized shrub with deep green, attractive foliage. Often produces clusters of white flowers, and the bright red, ripening fruits at the same time, near Christmas.

GREEN LEAF AUCUBA (*Aucuba japonica*). A most reliable shrub for shade. Grows in irregular, informal style, clothed completely with large, dark green leaves. Red berries outstanding in winter if pollenizers are used.

GOLD DUST AUCUBA (*A. japonica* varieties). See under Foliage Plants, page 37.

SHRIMP PLANT (*Beloperone tomentosa*). Flowers all year long. Most unusual and attractive coppery-bronze bloom trusses resemble fat shrimps. Grows 2-3 feet tall; sun, part shade. Good cutflowers, pot plants, too.

DARWIN BARBERRY (*Berberis darwini*). Rich, orange-yellow flowers in spring mark this always popular shrub. Small, glossy, dark green, holly-like leaves are unusually beautiful. Attractive plum-colored berries.

BOUVARDIA ALBATROSS (*B. humboldti* var.). Beautiful flowers, waxy white, with long, 3-inch tubes, and four petals. A low-growing spreader forming a mass of slender branches. Should be cut back. Sun, part shade.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW (*Brunfelsia calycina floribunda*). A gay, happy character, popular for its blooming habit. Flowers open blue-violet, then fade through lilac to white. Bloom fragrant, in abundance.

JAPANESE BOXWOOD (*Buxus microphylla japonica*). A dense grower, the glossy green, rounded leaves set closely along the stems. The most popular shrub for low hedges. Trim as required, but not often necessary.

ENGLISH BOXWOOD (*B. sempervirens*). Another handsome boxwood, its growth dense, compact. Leaves small, usually narrower, dark green. Ideal for hedging, also for bordering paths, driveways, beds.

TRINIDAD FLAME BUSH (*Calliandra guildingii*). Modest-sized, open grower with showy plumes of bright red set over the plants like red flame. Espalier nicely; like full sun and good drainage.

PINK POWDER PUFF (*Calliandra inaequilatera*). Breath-taking is this 6- to 8-foot shrub as its watermelon-pink blooms unfold in spring. A graceful spreader that loves sunny places. Fine espalier for south-facing walls.

LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH (*Callistemon lanceolatus*). Big, erect heads of crowded, dazzlingly red stamens, in bottle brush form, are boldly displayed against polished, lance-like foliage. Hardy, resists drought, likes sun.

SCARLET BOTTLEBRUSH (*C. viminalis*). Fine, rapid-growing, fairly tall and slender, semi-weeper. Covered with cascading masses of scarlet blooms in spring. Full sun.

NATAL PLUM (*Carissa grandiflora*). Topnotch shrub for restricted areas. Does not grow too tall, and can be cut back when required. Flowers are white, waxy, fragrant; the leaves deep green, glossy. Fruit red, plum-like.

PROSTRATE NATAL PLUM (*C. grandiflora prostrata*). A low spreader that makes a fine groundcover, bank cover. Similar to above, except for flatter-growing habit.

FEATHERY CASSIA (*Cassia artemisioides*). A rounded, dense shrub with lovely, gray-green, finely-cut foliage, covered with clouds of rich, orange-yellow flowers each spring. Does well in hot, dry, sunny spots.

CALIFORNIA LILAC, or *Ceanothus*, includes some of our showiest native shrubs, hardy, and well adapted where there is sunshine and good drainage. Once established they need little attention to watering. There are tall sorts, low ones, and many of intermediate sizes to suit any garden need.

Point Reyes Ceanothus (*C. gloriosus*). Forms a dense mat of dark green, holly-like foliage 18" high, spreading to 4 feet. Fragrant lavender-blue spikes of blooms in spring. Wonderful groundcover.

Carmel Creeper (*Ceanothus griseus horizontalis*). A lovely shrub, to 3 feet tall and 6 feet wide; a mass of light-blue spikes in spring. Leaves are mint-like, light green in color.

Julia Phelps Ceanothus. A recent hybrid, magnificent. Six feet tall, and about as wide, in attractively loose form. Deep blue flowers cover the bush each spring. Leaves dark green, heavily veined.

Mountain Haze Ceanothus. A marvelous six-footer, smothered in soft blue as flowers open in spring. Dark green leaves all year. Can be used for hedges, either clipped or left informal.

Sierra Blue Ceanothus. A large, open, vigorously growing shrub with huge lilac-like clusters of bright blue flowers. Can get to 10-12 feet, but may be pruned to hold it down.

NIGHT SCENTED JASMINE (*Cestrum pargui*). The clusters of whitish flowers open at night to give off their fragrance. A dense grower, with light green foliage.

GERALDTON WAX FLOWER (*Chamaelaucium ciliatum*). Showy, airy sprays of 5-petaled, pink to white flowers open from January to April. Fine for cutting. Shrub grows fairly tall, has fine, needle-like leaves, and likes sunshine, good drainage.

MEXICAN ORANGE (*Choisya ternata*). A desirable six-footer with beautiful, 3-parted leaves. Fragrant white blooms in spring.

ROCK ROSES (*Cistus* spp. and vars.). Beautiful, broad, colorful flowers, produced all summer, are the chief mark of these fine shrubs. Growth habit is rather low, open, the foliage attractive on every kind. They are hardy, and enjoy sunshine.

White Rock Rose (*Cistus corbariensis*). Low, compact mound-like bush with sage-green foliage, the flowers pure white.

Crimsonspot Rock Rose (*C. ladaniferus maculatus*). A graceful, more erect grower, the white, 3-inch flowers spotted maroon-crimson at the base of each petal.

Orchid Rock Rose (*C. purpureus*). Handsome shrub, to 4 feet tall and 6 feet wide, with large rose-purple flowers in spring and early summer. Blooms with yellow centers, and maroon-spotted at the base of the petals.

COCCULUS (*Cocculus laurifolius*). Grown for delightful, deep green foliage, its leaves large, clean, polished, fine for cutting. Branches arch gracefully. Sun, part shade.

SILVER GLORY BUSH (*Convolvulus cneorum*). Rounded bushes covered in early summer with hundreds of clean, white, morning glory-like flowers. Foliage unusual, furry, silvery-gray, glistening in the sun. Use in sunny sites.

LOOKING GLASS PLANT (*Coprosma baueri*). Fine for planting in coastal areas. A dense grower, needs little shearing but can stand it, if required. Glossy, rounded leaves.

AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA (*Correa pulchella*). Beautiful flowers, pale to rich pink, hang along graceful branches November to April. Leaves tiny, round, gray-green, the bush a wide-grower (6 feet), but low (2½ feet).

YELLOW AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA (*C. magnifica*). A lovely winter bloomer with delicate, hanging, fuchsia-like flowers of chartreuse yellow. Shrubs to 6 feet, with rounded, olive-gray leaves.

NECKLACE COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster conspicua decora*). Beautiful, tiny, evergreen foliage, with a profusion of orange-red berries strung along the gracefully arched branches like a necklace.

BRIGHT BEAD COTONEASTER (*C. glaucophylla*). Shrub of good size, to 5-6 feet, with handsome gray-green leaves. Compact and, with training, fits nicely in mass groupings in foundations, beneath windows, as hedges.

ROCKSPRAY COTONEASTER (*C. horizontalis*). Low, the arching branches packed with sprays of bright red berries in autumn. White flowers in spring. Leaves handsome, deep green.

PARNEY COTONEASTER (*C. glaucophylla serotina*). A magnificent shrub, best of the largest cotoneasters, with 2-inch, deepest green leaves and heavy clusters of brilliant red berries. Also sometimes referred to as *C. lactea* and *C. serotina*.

CANARY BIRD BUSH (*Crotalaria agatiflora*). Long, gracefully-arched branches clothed with light green foliage and intriguing "Canary Bird" flowers of yellow. Makes a large bush or small tree.

GOLD-EDGED DAPHNE (*Daphne odora marginata*). Clusters of deliciously fragrant, pink flowers, and long, lustrous, handsome leaves mark this delightful low-grower. Give it good drainage and some protection from sun.

PINK BREATH OF HEAVEN (*Diosma pulchrum*). Covered with bright pink flowers in late winter and early spring. Foliage is pleasantly fragrant, needle-like.

WHITE BREATH OF HEAVEN (*Diosma reevesii*). Similar to the preceding but somewhat more open in growth, and flowers white. Sweet-scented, heather-like leaves.

SILVERBERRY (*Elaeagnus pungens*). A broad, spreading shrub, its stems and leaves covered with frosty, shiny scales. Bears large, silver-bronze berries, also with the frosted look.

HEATHERS. Various heaths and heathers come to us from different parts of the world, the ones we feature being European and South African in their origin, mainly. All heathers are striking for the heavy masses of bright flowers they produce. We recommend that they be planted for mass effects wherever you need something colorful and early. The *melanthera* varieties (last-named two, below) are reliable in the hotter southern sections; the others where it is cooler. All the heathers do their best in well-drained soils. They like peat and a bit of acid fertilizer.

Spring Heather (*Erica carnea*). Bright, carmine flowers in late winter and early spring, plus low, spreading habit and neat, needle-like leaves mark it superior.

Dwarf Heather (*E. mediterranea hybrida*). A low, spreading grower, covered with lavender, bell-shaped flowers through late winter and early spring. Acid soil; part shade.

Red Blackeyed Heather (*E. melanthera rubra*). One of the lovely African types, and a beauty. Fortunate are home gardeners that it grows so beautifully here. Rubra bears the darkest-toned flowers, in rosy-red.

Pink Blackeyed Heather (*E. melanthera rosea*). Exact counterpart of the preceding but with flowers rose-pink. Same plummy masses of gray-green foliage. Showy flowers, winter and early spring.

ESCALLONIAS

Pink Escallonia (*Escallonia organensis*). Clusters of pink to rose-red flowers cover this beautifully-foliaged shrub in spring and early summer. A magnificent six-footer.

White Escallonia (*E. montevidensis*). Terminal flower clusters are white in this large and graceful species. May grow into small-tree stature, usually a big shrub. Blooms late summer and fall.

Rose Escallonia (*E. rosea*, *E. franciscana*). One of the taller-growing sorts, the rose-pink flower clusters appearing throughout the summer.

Red Escallonia (*E. rubra*). Flower clusters are reddest of all Escallonias, the shrub much lower, more compact, and with deeper-green, shinier foliage than the other types.

(Continued on next page)

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS—Continued

EUGENIA, AUSTRALIAN BRUSH CHERRY (*Eugenia paniculata australis*, *E. myrtifolia*). A beauty that bears fluffy white flowers, and large purple berries that make excellent jelly. Leaves are lustrous, deep green, reddish when first coming out. Used extensively for hedges, for clipped columns for accent, or for growing in tree form.

DWARF EUGENIA (*E. paniculata australis compacta*). A close-growing, dense form, the foliage dark, bronzy green. Requires less trimming for hedging. Flowers white, berries purple.

EUONYMUS. Slow-growing, very hardy shrubs proved valuable even in the drier sections for hedging, massing and backgrounds.

Evergreen Euonymus (*Euonymus japonicus*). Forms a dense, glossy-foliaged bush up to 12 feet. Useful for screening, and for wind control, too.

Gold Edge Euonymus (*E. japonicus aureo-marginatus*). Same as the type, preceding, but with yellow margins on leaves.

Silver Variegated Euonymus (*E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus*). The foliage marbled with white or silver.

White Edge Euonymus (*E. japonicus albo-marginatus*). Leaves with narrow white border along edges.

Small Leaved Euonymus (*E. japonicus microphyllus*). A much more compact variety with tiny leaves of rich, dark green. Excellent for low masses, shrub borders, under windows in full sun, and for hedging.

PINEAPPLE GUAVA (*Feijoa sellowiana*). Masses of flowers, with flaring, rich red stamens, make a springtime show of this tall, gray-foliaged shrub. Highly ornamental, the fruits edible, used for jelly, too.

FUCHSIAS are carried in so many varying, gorgeous types that we make no attempt to list all the magnificent forms here. No other plants will come close to equaling them in shady locations, their charming, waxy, down-hanging flowers superbly constructed and brilliantly colored. All summer is their flowering period. They like plenty of water and fertilizer. Available in singles and doubles, erect or pendulous growing.

GARDENIAS, the Cape Jasmines, have no superiors in the plant world for rich, luscious fragrances and snowy-white, double, spectacular flowers borne all through the year. Big bushes with large, lustrous leaves. Give them acid soil, shade or part shade.

Mystery (*Gardenia jasminoides* var.). Best and largest of gardenias. Can be planted in tubs. Use plenty of peat moss, leaf mold and sand in the soil. Individual blooms of this variety are almost majestic, sometimes measuring 5 inches across.

Dwarf Gardenia (*Gardenia radicans*). A diminutive form, but with all the beauty and fragrance of flowers, and the deep green foliage, of the bigger sorts. The small blooms are profuse, in summer.

Veitch Gardenia (*Gardenia jasminoides veitchi*). Though flowers smaller than Mystery, this is probably the most free-blooming of all varieties.

PYRACANTHA FIRETHORN (See page 15)

BRONZY TERNSTROEMIA

ANDROMEDA

SWEET BROOM (*Cytisus racemosus*, *Genista racemosus*). Very popular, graceful, yet compact shrub, massed full with yellow blooms in late spring. Likes sun, good drainage.

SILK OAK (*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*). Covered with red flowers, borne in short, densely-bunched clusters, in winter and early spring. A good-looking shrub, medium sized with feathery, finely-cut foliage.

CHINESE HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*). These magnificent flowering shrubs, sometimes called "Rose of China Hibiscus," are in bloom all the time. The huge flowers are most exotic, tropical in all their effects. Colors are brilliant, no less. Given sunshine and moisture, they grow very rapidly. The leaves, too, are beautiful. Some of the finest kinds are listed below.

Agnes Gault. Largest of the pink singles.

California Gold. A rich gold single, shading to carmine-orange in the center.

Kate Sessions. Beautiful, velvety amber-pink flowers are single, huge. The overlapping petals are crape-like.

Kona. A double form of Agnes Gault, same color, flowers somewhat smaller.

San Diego Red. Popular clear red single.

The Bride. Flowers open blush pink, changing quickly to frosty-white. Petals crape-textured. A vigorous grower.

GOLDFLOWER SAINTJOHNSWORT (*Hypericum moserianum*). Big, 2-inch flowers of gold in spring and early summer. An easy-to-grow bush for foreground use in sun or part shade.

HENRY'S GOLDENCUP SAINTJOHNSWORT (*H. patulum henryi*). Big, golden flowers produced in profusion in spring and summer. Very hardy, in sun or light shade.

ENGLISH HOLLY (*Ilex aquifolium*). Brilliant red berries, the traditional Holly of the Christmas season. Gorgeous, shiny, spiny foliage. Hardy but likes part shade.

VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY (*Ilex aquifolium variegata*). Similar to preceding but with white-edged leaves.

BURFORD HOLLY (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*). Best for hottest sections, this variety bears heavy crops of bright red berries. Leaves are without spines. Very hardy; stands sun.

DWARF CHINESE HOLLY (*Ilex cornuta rotunda*). A beautiful shrub, dense, compact. Leaves spiny, square-tipped.

WILSON HOLLY (*I. altaclarensis wilsoni*). Big, deep green leaves, spiny, wavy. Produces large, red berries liberally.

LANTANAS, in bloom all the time, are brilliant, colorful shrubs. Beautiful foliage. There are dwarf, tall and trailing kinds.

Common Lantana (*Lantana camara*). Parent of most popular sorts. Tall varieties grow 4-5 feet, in pinks, orange-reds.

Dwarf Lantana (*L. camara* vars.). Very practical kinds, 1-3 feet tall, in yellows, white, orange-reds, pinks.

Trailing Lantana (*L. sellowiana*). For hanging baskets, or groundcovers, the graceful branches bearing flower clusters of soft lavender-mauve. Cut back after winter to encourage strong, new branching.

BAY TREE (*Laurus nobilis*). Wonderfully fragrant, leathery leaves of dark green, can be used for herb flavoring. Makes excellent tub specimen, trimmed standard, or a fine hedge in full sun.

AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE (*Leptospermum laevigatum*). White flowers are produced in masses all over this large, graceful shrub, in spring. Fine, gray-green foliage is attractive throughout the year. Grows anywhere if given sunshine and good drainage.

DOUBLE FLOWERED TEA TREE (*Leptospermum scoparium flore-pleno*). Beautiful, bright rose-pink flowers are double, very showy in the spring. A hardy type, dwarf and compact.

HYBRID TEA TREES (*Leptospermum* hybrids). We offer a choice selection of hybrids developed recently by Dr. Lammerts. **Ruby Glow**, and others, in new, interesting colors and growth habits, are available.

WAXLEAF PRIVET (*Ligustrum japonicum* and *L. "texanum"*). These form are tops for hedges of modest height where you want dense growth and beautiful foliage. Hardy everywhere in our region. Trims beautifully to 5-6 feet.

HOLLY GRAPE (*Mahonia aquifolium*). An outstanding shrub with lovely yellow flowers in spring, blue grape-like fruits in summer, and polished, holly-like leaves, dark green with bronzy tones, all year long.

CASCADE HOLLY GRAPE (*M. nervosa*). Low, flat grower, fine for groundcovers. Yellow blooms, blue berries. Leaflets numerous with toothed margins, glossy green above.

(Continued on next page)



CALIFORNIA HOLLY, TOYON

CEANOTHUS JULIA PHELPS



BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS—Continued

ORANGE SCENTED JASMINE (*Murraya exotica*). Lots of fragrant, white waxy flowers in summer, and attractive, glossy, fresh-looking foliage mark this handsome shrub.

MYOPORUM (*Myoporum laetum*). White, bell-shaped flowers, spotted purple, on a large shrub with bright, shiny foliage. Does exceptionally well near the coast.

AFRICAN BOX (*Myrsine africana*). Similar to boxwood in habit of growth, size of foliage and general appearance, but grows faster and shows reddish tints in the leaves. Fine for low hedges. Hardy.

COMMON MYRTLE (*Myrtus communis*). Wonderfully aromatic, dark green, glossy leaves, with white flowers in late spring and summer. Splendid small-foliaged shrubs, ideal for hedging and for foundation planting.

COMPACT MYRTLE (*M. communis compacta*). More compact than the type, with small, shiny leaves. Edgings, corner clumps, hedges.

VARIEGATED MYRTLE (*M. communis variegata*). One of the best where you want compactness and interesting variegation of the foliage. Small, leaves, light green, are lined with yellow. Dark, blue-black berries.

HEAVENLY BAMBOO (*Nandina domestica*). Three-foot shrub with most graceful, divided, dark green leaves that turn bright red in autumn. Very hardy. Sun.

OLEANDERS (*Nerium oleander*). Most beautiful shrubs when mounted full with their large clusters of colorful blooms borne in greatest profusion. They are hardy, drought-resistant beauties that thrive on summer's heat. Leaves are long, leathery.

Cherry Red. Flowers single, bright cherry.

Cherry Ripe. Another single, but rose-red.

Compte Barthelemy. Large double red, sometimes streaked.

Mrs. Roeding. Fine double, salmon pink. Stays more dwarf and bushy.

Pink Bettie. Lovely single pink.

Prof. Bodkin. Beautiful dark red single.

Rose Red. A double, dark rose-red.

White. This is the popular white, single.

MANYFLOWERED OCHNA (*Ochna multiflora*). The shrub is a mass of color in spring with its profuse crop of bright yellow flowers. Then come the showy fruits, the calyx turning bright blood red, supporting berry-like seeds which are green at first, jet black later. Handsome foliage, compact grower.

DELAVAY OSMANTHUS (*Osmanthus delavayi*). Lots of bloom; fragrant clusters of white flowers. A broad shrub, to 6 feet, with interesting oval, toothed, 1-inch leaves.

SWEET OSMANTHUS (*O. fragrans*). One of the most delightful of the group, producing many white, fragrant flowers. Gets large, with big, glossy leaves.

HOLLY OSMANTHUS (*O. ilicifolius*). Beautiful foliage of leathery texture, dark green in color. Takes its name from the spined, holly-like outlines of the leaves. In addition, produces clusters of white fragrant flowers in late fall, winter, and early spring. The form **Variegatus** has foliage marked with white.

SAN JOSE OSMANTHUS (*Osmanthus hybrid*). Here is one of the finest of all the Osmanthus. It develops into a striking shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, bears hosts of creamy-white, very fragrant flowers during the winter. Like the preceding, the foliage is handsome, holly-like. Needs little care, in sun or part shade.

CALIFORNIA HOLLY, TOYON (*Photinia arbutifolia*). One of the finest native evergreen shrubs, noted for its brilliant red clusters of berries at the Christmas season. It grows to large size, often becoming tree-like, is handsome at every time of year. Put it out in full sunshine where soil is well-drained. The bright berries make wonderful indoor decorations in winter.

CHINESE PHOTINIA (*P. serrulata*). A big-foliaged evergreen, handsome in every way, with the new leaves emerging in spring showing distinctive, clear, beautifully contrasting hues of red and bronze.

COMPACT CHINESE PHOTINIA (*P. serrulata nova*). Few finer broadleaved shrubs anywhere, the big 8-inch leaves clothing the densely-held branches completely. Shining dark green leaves, the older ones, provide a fine background for the new, bright red ones as they emerge in spring.

JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM (*Pittosporum tobira*). Used as a handsome, shiny-leaved evergreen shrub that spreads broadly but stays dense. Grows to 6-7 feet. Flowers quite conspicuous, too, borne in clusters, yellowish and greenish white, waxy in texture, and fragrant. Thrives anywhere. Does well in sun or shade. The **Variegated Japanese Pittosporum** (*P. tobira variegata*), with white-marked leaves, is available.

VICTORIAN BOX, VICTORIAN LAUREL (*Pittosporum undulatum*). A wonderful Australian shrub, almost tree-like as it matures at 10-15 feet or more, that bears yellowish-white flowers noted for their enticing fragrance, especially at night. Leaves are large, dark green, glossy and undulate. Flowers are followed by clusters of big, showy orange berries.

TAWHIWHI PITTOSPORUM (*P. tenuifolium*, *P. nigricans*). A big, beautiful species from New Zealand that grows to near-tree-like size, probably the hardiest form from that region. Produces purple flowers in great abundance, the honey-like fragrance most pronounced in evening hours. Young shoots black; leaves light green, shiny, 1½ to 2½ inches long.

STRAWBERRY GUAVA, CATTLEY GUAVA (*Psidium littorale*). A wonderful dual-purpose shrub which, when planted for hedge, in restricted masses or as background, not only provides year-long landscape beauty but also yields delicious strawberry-like, red fruits for eating or for jelly.

YELLOW CATTLEY GUAVA (*P. littorale lucidum*). Differs from the preceding in producing yellow fruits, somewhat larger and of milder flavor. Handsome glossy leaves are similar, the shrub growing a bit larger. These two guavas rank as about the best small fruits for the warmer sections.

PRINCESS FLOWER (*Tibouchina elegans*). Majestic and regal are the magnificent royal purple flowers of this beauty, velvety in texture and mounted with fish-hook shaped stamens. The leaves are reddish-tinged, strong-ribbed. Can be grown as a tub specimen or in open soil. Prune to restrict to form, or let it grow freely.

BLUE CAPE PLUMBAGO (*Plumbago capensis*). Azure blue flowers all summer long mark this clambering shrub as something special. Ideal where you need continuous blue color. Against a wall or in a corner, trained against any simple support, it can be magnificent. Grows rapidly, too.

CHINESE PLUMBAGO (*Ceratostigma willmotianum*). Covered with brilliant blue flowers from near midsummer almost to December, a low rounded shrub seldom over 2 feet in height. Ideal for partly shaded places around the patio, or in the shaded garden. May have leaves drying in cold sections; cut it back any-way, each spring.

POINSETTIAS (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* vars.). Absolutely striking, as all gardeners know, the brilliant-bracted heads, especially in the red tones, having long been the classic flower of the Christmas season. Grows freely in the garden, in our warmer sections. Plant in sunny positions. Both **single** and peony-like **double** forms are available.

DALMAIS POLYGALA, DALMAIS MILKWORT (*Polygala dalmaisiana*). Mauve, orchid-like flowers are produced, month in and month out, throughout the year. One of the very best everblooming shrubs. Light green leaves closely set along the branches.

CAROLINA CHERRY LAUREL (*Prunus caroliniana*). A rapid-growing broadleaf, fine for any kind of background use, for hedges, or for training into tree-like form. The leaves are deep, glossy green, hard to beat, good-looking all through the year.

ENGLISH LAUREL (*P. laurocerasus*). Lovely, large leaves of this handsome shrub are always cool and refreshing in their appearance. Very easy to grow. Use for bright background masses, for hedges and for specimen purposes.

PORTUGAL LAUREL (*P. lusitanica*). A slower grower than English laurel, the smaller leaves giving more modest texture effects. Leaves darker green, too. If grown unpruned, will produce clean, white trusses of blooms in spring.

CATALINA CHERRY (*P. lyoni*). Shrub with large, glossy, deep green, holly-like leaves. Quite popular for large hedges, for screen planting and for backgrounds. Easy to grow anywhere in full sun.



ORIENTAL PLUMBAGO

See page 11

PYRACANTHA, FIRETHORN, is among the most popular of all vining-type evergreens that feature brilliant effects from red berries. The leaves, too, are unusually handsome, not too large, not too small and of smooth attractive, long-oval outlines. Also, unless you are growing them in ways that require shearing, there will be hosts of white flowers in spring. Many forms have come onto the market in recent years and we have chosen what we consider to be the best ones for our area. All of them can be used in most versatile fashion, as neat, low hedges (trained or fencing), for covering walls and bulkheads, as showy evergreen masses, and even trained as small trees.

Laland Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). One of the hardiest of all firethorns, a most vigorous grower that yields large, profuse clusters of orange-red berries. Fruits early; colors early.

Graber Firethorn (*P. crenato-serrata graberi*). One of the finest large-berried types that show really brilliant red colors. An abundant producer, too, with gracefully arching branches and the loveliest of dark, glossy foliage.

Stribling Firethorn (*P. koidzumi striblingi*). A new selection of this most practical and beautiful shrub. Foliage is dark, glowing, the berries bright red, large, and produced in quantity. Holds the red fruits through the holidays.

Victory Firethorn (*P. koidzumi "Victory"*). Very large berries of richest red. Robust.

Walder Firethorn (*P. koidzumi walderi*). A delightful variety that has a bushier, more compact habit of growth than most others. Heavy crops of red berries.

Rosedale Firethorn (*P. crenato-serrata Rose-dale*). One of the earliest to show the brilliant red berries. Grows somewhat more upright than spreading, with handsome, dark green, glossy leaves.

EVERGREEN PEAR (*Pyrus kawakami*). A lovely broadleaved evergreen species which, when covered all over in spring with the clusters of fragrant white flowers is a real sight to behold. Can be used in various ways, as espalier, large shrub, or small tree.

PINK INDIA HAWTHORN (*Raphiolepis indica rosea*). One of our best flowering shrubs, covering itself with beautiful, broad panicles of sweet-scented pink blooms that look like apple blossoms. Grows slowly to near 5 feet.

ROUNDLEAF RAPHIOLEPIS (*R. umbellata ovata*). White flowers carrying bright red anthers open all over the crown of this dense, more compact and dwarfish type. Foliage is thick, dark green.

SPRINGTIME RAPHIOLEPIS (*R. umbellata* var.). The large, bright pink flowers cover this fine, hardy, compact shrub through late winter and spring. An upright grower that does beautifully in full sun or part shade.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A perfectly delightful old world shrub whose light lavender blue flowers and gray green foliage contribute something entirely fresh and different in the home garden. Leaves are sweet scented, aromatic, used in seasoning and as a source of a fragrant, volatile oil. To 6 feet. Fine for coast-side plantings.

TRAILING ROSEMARY (*R. officinalis lockwoodi*). One of the best ground-huggers, never much more than 6 inches high. The foliage is dark green, with the same delightful fragrances as the preceding. Flowers are carried in clusters and are much bluer. The trailing stems root as they extend along the ground to encourage an even better, thicker, more matted cover.

FRAGRANT SARCOCOCCA (*Sarcococca rusci-folia*). Though the flowers on this most handsome, informal shrub are never too conspicuous, they are always interesting, coming out from December through February, and imparting a delicate fragrance to indoor bouquets. Medium height, to 4 feet.

SKIMMIA (*Skimmia japonica*). Skimmias are grown for their flowers, their bright red berries, their lovely foliage and for their excellent form. Blossoms in upright panicles terminating every branch. Leaves are leathery, oval in outline, 2½ to 4½ inches long, bright green above and yellowish underneath.

PARAGUAY NIGHTSHADE (*Solanum rantonetii*). One of the best shrubby solanums, to near 6 feet in height, with oval, rather undulate leaves some 4 inches long. Highly recommended for flowers, too, which expand to 1-inch width, blue or sometimes violet in color, with a white or yellowish-white eye. They are borne in clusters, followed by drooping, heart-shaped red fruits. Somewhat tender.

AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL (*Sollya heterophylla*). Lovely flowering shrub from down under, highly favored for the masses of bright blue, nodding, bell-shaped blooms that appear all over the crown. The plant is a flat-grower, a trailer or crawler with slender stems reaching outward 2 to 6 feet. Especially good for covering banks, for use on rockeries or to cover low fences.

BRONZY TERNSTROEMIA (*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*). No other shrub can approach the year-long beauty of foliage and form that marks this fine species. The long-oval leaves, sometimes to 3 inches, are leathery, thick, a dark, varnished green when mature. In the younger stages they look to be painted a glowing bronze and orange which changes to bronzy maroon as they get older.

SOUTH AFRICAN STAR BUSH (*Turraea obtusifolia*). An exceptionally fine shrub, noted for the way it covers itself with white, star-shaped flowers that begin opening in July, continuing on into November. The bush itself is a refined-looking specimen, 2 to 3 feet tall, with very handsome foliage, light green in color. The star-like blooms are 1½ to 2 inches wide.

VERONICAS, SHRUBBY VERONICAS OR HEBES. One of our most interesting groups of flowering shrubs, all of them originating from New Zealand species. They are of easiest culture in sandy-loam, well-drained soil and, though they have the reputation of preferring coast-side locations, will actually thrive anywhere in our milder sections. Flowers are always prominent, mostly in summer and later. Foliage is remarkably clean, beautifully carried.

Boxleaf Veronica (*V. buxifolia*, *H. buxifolia*). The form of this beauty is low, medium-textured, the leaves almost like boxwood in size. Use for low hedges, for edging, or for any low foreground purpose. Flowers are borne in spikes, light blue in color, opening in summer. Also called **Boxleaf Hebe**.

Anderson Veronica (*Veronica andersoni*, *Hebe andersoni*). This is one of the smaller, rounded-over forms, probably a garden hybrid, with clear blue spikes of bloom.

Showy Veronica, Showy Hebe (*V. speciosa*, *H. speciosa*). One of the choicest of the group, the parent species used much in hybridizing. Flowers are borne on long, 4-inch spikes, colors ranging from red- to violet-purple. Seaside or interior, where it is not too cold. Light shade best in inland gardens.

Menzies Veronica (*V. menziesi*, *H. menziesi*). White flowers, carried tuft-like over the crown of dwarf, 8-inch plants, make a real show, in early spring. Leaves deep green.



RAPHIOLEPIS

BURKWOOD VIBURNUM (*Viburnum burkwoodi*). "Gardenia-Scented Viburnum," another name by which this wonderful shrub is known, is descriptive of one of its chief qualities, the high fragrance of pink-and-white flower clusters that open in spring. Individual blooms have a waxy look and texture. Shiny foliage, dark green in summer, often taking on red tones where autumn weather chills.

JAPANESE VIBURNUM (*V. japonicum*). Here is a robust, vigorous evergreen shrub, to 6 feet in height, mounted with shining green leaves that may be 4-6 inches long. Flowers are fragrant, white, in 4-inch clusters in spring. Full sun or partial shade.

SWEET VIBURNUM (*V. odoratissimum*). The flowers of this topnotch, long-lived shrub are white, in loose, 4-inch trusses at the ends of every mature branch. Their fragrance is most appealing. The bush itself is a big one, often getting to 12-foot heights, almost the same in width. Leaves are long, 6 inches, dark green in summer, many turning red where autumn weather is chilly. Shade or part shade.

SANDANKWA VIBURNUM (*V. suspensum*). It is easy to enthuse over this winter-flowering beauty that bears a full crop of white blooms that have the fragrance of roses. Blossom clusters are compact, 1½ inches in diameter. Too, very few evergreen shrubs can be used in so many different ways. Where you need a screen planting to 6 feet, it is ideal, the shining, dark green foliage filling every space over the crown. It can be pruned into a fine-looking, formal hedge, too, or you can plant so it can show off its beauties as an individual specimen. Prefers light shade.

ROUNDLEAF LAURESTINUS (*Viburnum tinus robustum*). Here is a most satisfactory "working" shrub, one that also produces beautiful flower heads during winter, early spring. If you have particular jobs to be done, like planting to hide the garbage cans, or screening out unsightly areas nearby, or putting in background groupings against which other, lower, shrubs and flowers will look attractive, the Roundleaf Laurestinus will prove one of the best. It is a tall-growing sort, often to 10 feet, and dense, with deep green, glossy leaves.

SHINY XYLOSMA (*Xylosma senticosa*). Considered by our leading plant authorities to be the finest foliage shrub for sunny situations in the warmer parts of our region. A very versatile plant, excelling as a groundcover, or when trained espalier against wall or trellis, or when permitted to grow as a free-standing shrub. The leaves are light green, with a burnished sheen. Use it in sun or light shade.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Best known of the wonderfully assorted and varied flowering shrubs, noted for their full-blown glory, and for their hardiness and adaptability, are the choice deciduous kinds we offer. No home garden can be regarded as truly "finished and complete" until preferred kinds of these beauties are given a prominent place. They bring new forms, textures, "feeling," into the home grounds such as few other types do. They add finesse and interest to the plantings. And, each kind in its season, they are notable for their masses of colorful bloom.



CRAPE MYRTLE

All plants in soil which may vary from ideal, should be provided SUPERthrive 50-in-1 vitamins-hormones regularly in watering.



FRAGRANT VIBURNUM



BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA



ROSE OF SHARON

ROSE OF SHARON, SHRUBBY ALTHEA (*Althea syriacus*, *Hibiscus syriacus*). A beautiful shrub, slow and neat growing, with eye-catching, hollyhock-like flowers, singles and doubles, in pink, white, lavender and mauve. A famous, hardy shrub; likes sun.

DWARF WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus amygdalus albo-plena*). Flowers are small, white, double balls borne abundantly all along the graceful branches. One of our hardiest, showiest shrubs, usually of modest height. Give it sunshine.

DWARF PINK FLOWERING ALMOND (*P. amygdalus roseo-plena*). Masses of typically small, double, rose-like balls of bloom in a cheery pink tone. The beauty of this handsome bush, at flowering time, defies description.

MOLLIS AZALEAS (*Azalea mollis* vars.). Big flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, salmon, pink and near-red, cover every part of the crown. Extremely hardy, too. Use plenty of peat moss, and acid fertilizer every spring. Likes sunshine.

RED LEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia davidi* Hartweg). Long tapering spikes of the most deliciously lilac-scented flowers, borne at the tips of gracefully-arched branches, mark this shrub as extraordinary. Hardy. Sun.

FLOWERING QUINCE (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*). Beautiful, broad flowers come open from midwinter to earliest spring here with us. Colors range through reds, rose, cameo, pinks and white. The bushes grow artistically, can be easily trained as espaliers or as trees, too. Cut branches, brought indoors in winter, bloom readily, make intriguing flower arrangements.

Clark's Giant Flowering Quince (P.A.F.). Blooms very large, double, dark red.

Cardinal Red. Deep, deep red single.

Cameo. Large double, new apricot-pink.

Roxanna Foster. Shell pink at center; edged carmine rose.

Ruby Glow. Ruby red blooms with gold stamens. Bush almost thornless.

Snow White. Large, pure white; single.

WHITE DEUTZIA (*Deutzia candida*). Massed full with beautiful white flowers in spring, on a fairly large shrub to 7 feet. A very hardy bush, adapted to a variety of well-drained soils. Likes sunshine.

PINK DEUTZIA (*D. scabra*, *D. crenata*). Hosts of blush-pink flowers clothe this very rugged, strong-growing shrub in spring. An upright bush, hardy anywhere. Give it sun, and well-drained soil.

GOLDEN BELLS (*Forsythia*). Flowers are bright, golden yellow, produced heavily every spring, early. A renowned, famous and highly popular shrub everywhere. Adaptable, very hardy.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). A beautiful sight when covered with hosts of blush-pink blooms is this very rugged and hardy tall grower. Arching branches are graceful, too. Well-named. Give it room, in the sun, and get beauty and refined appearance in return.

BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea macrophylla* varieties). Huge clusters of flowers cover the crown of this handsome, big-foliaged, roundtopped shrub, the colors ranging reds, rose, pink and white. Some varieties will color in blue shades, rather easily, by using acid fertilizer and peat moss. Or use aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate to make them blue.

Amy Pasquaar Hydrangea. A dwarf growing form that produces outstanding flower clusters of deep rose.

Hortensis Hydrangea (*Chisholm*) (*H. macrophylla*; *H. hortensis* var.). flowers are of delicate pink shade on this desirable form. One of the easiest to blue.

Revelation. One of the brightest reds among hydrangeas, the bush of compact, dwarf habit.

Trophee. The big flower clusters are brilliant salmon-rose, the shrub dwarf, compact.

White Hydrangea. Best of the pure whites.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*). Refreshing masses of bright flowers deck these small trees, or large shrubs, in July, August and September. The blooms are like crinkled crape, very heavily produced. Can be grown anywhere, and are at their best in the hot, interior sections. Need very little care.

Lavender Crape Myrtle (*L. indica purpurea*). Flowers of attractive lavender shade.

Pink Crape Myrtle (*L. indica rosea*). Rose-pink flowers in summer.

Red Crape Myrtle (*L. indica rubra*). Unusually fine dark rose-red.

White Crape Myrtle (*L. indica alba*). Always use white; this is a beauty.

MAGNOLIAS. Here we offer the finest varieties of these large-flowered beauties that have become so famous in gardens and parks throughout the world. The fragrant, saucer-like blooms burst full open in one grand rush, heralding the spring. Big, broad shrubs that are wonderful for specimen use.

Purple Lily Magnolia (*M. liliflora nigra*). Handsome cup-shaped flowers, dark purple outside, lighter purple within.

Chinese Magnolia, Saucer Magnolia (*M. soulangeana*). Large, lily-like flowers are rose-red, blended with white. Very bright and cheery.

Purple Saucer Magnolia (*M. soulangeana nigra*). Typically tulip-shaped flowers, dark purple at the base, fading to light pink, with white-tipped petals.

Red-Purple Magnolia (*M. soulangeana rustica rubra*). Cup-shaped flowers are purple-red.

Star Magnolia (*M. stellata*). Beautiful in bloom, with white flowers showing nicely arranged, strap-shaped petals. The shrub becomes large, rounds off at about 6 to 8 feet.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus virginialis*). One of the loveliest and most reliable of shrubs, this form mounted full each spring with fragrant flowers of purest white.

POMEGRANATES (*Punica granatum* vars.). Bright, showy flowers of these neat shrubs from the Mediterranean and eastward are quite unusual, in brilliant tones of red. Excellent for tub or garden culture. They are drought resistant, revelling in sun and heat. Handsome foliage, too.

Chico Dwarf Carnation Flowered Pomegranate (*P. granatum chico*). Truly a fine, dwarf shrub, the scarlet carnation-like flowers the toast of the summer garden. A close grower, neat in outline, to 2 feet high.

Common Pomegranate (*P. granatum*). This is the garden strain of the wild type, its flowers double, and bright orange-red. Beautiful shrub to 6-8 feet.

Dwarf Pomegranate (*P. granatum nana*). Colorful, lively red flowers, and interesting fruits mark this selection that grows to about 3 feet in height. Can be used as a neat, low hedge, or will fit into any part of the shrub backgrounds and borders. Sunshine; well-drained soil.

BRIDAL WREATHS (*Spiraea*, various types). Here are some of our most beautiful and graceful, as well as most serviceable and hardy, flowering shrubs. Use them in many ways, for hedges, specimens, as part of shrub plantings anywhere.

Anthony Waterer Spiraea. The flat-topped clusters of rosy-red flowers cap loose, gracefully upright bushes to about 3 feet in height. Unusually hardy.

Bridal Wreath Spiraea, Shoe Button Spiraea (*Spiraea prunifolia plena*). Small, double, pure white flowers are carried all along the most gracefully-arched branches you will find on any shrub. A clump of three or more, planted out by themselves so there is no interference from surrounding trees or shrubs, soon makes a breathtaking specimen group. Use in borders, too.

Reeves Double Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea reevesiana* fl. pl.; *S. cantoniensis lanceata*). A graceful shrub with long, arching branches bearing clouds of small, white, double flowers. Sun.

Vanhoutte Spiraea (*S. vanhouttei*). Flowers of pure white are carried in round-topped clusters, packed along the graceful, arching branches.

FRENCH LILACS (*Syringa* vars.). We offer a number of modern varieties of these fine, old-fashioned flowering shrubs that are so notable for their beautifully colored flowers and exquisite fragrance. Better in cooler sections.

Ami Schott. Fine deep blue. Double flowers.

Capt. Perrault. A leading double pink.

Clark's Giant (Pat. No. 754). Single, soft blue of enormous size. Fragrant.

Ester Staley (Pat. No. 768). Large single pure pink. Midseason; vigorous.

Jeanne d'Arc. A double, pure white; lovely.

Lavender Lady (Pat. No. 1238). Beautiful, lilac-colored, fragrant flowers in huge clusters. Especially developed for California.

Marceau. Large, single, deep violet flowers in plump clusters.

Maximowicz (Maxie). Double, violet-heliotrope flowers in beautiful clusters.

Purple Heart (Pat. No. 832). Dark, deep purple, one of the best in its class. Flowers are very large, very early.

Volcan. Fine royal purple, single.

FRAGRANT VIBURNUM (*Viburnum burkwoodii*). A glorious shrub with lovely heads of fragrant pink and white flowers.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). A large shrub, 6-10 feet tall, covered with round, snowball-like masses of white flowers.

CHASTE TREE (*Vitex agnuscastus*). Long spikes of pale blue flowers on a most graceful, picturesque shrub.

WEIGELA BRISTOL RUBY (Pat. No. 492). A new, deep-red weigela, very hardy. Sun.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Masses of ruby-red, trumpet-shaped flowers in spring.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Taller, with light pink flowers in spring and early summer.

VARIEGATED WEIGELA (*W. rosea variegata*). Profuse flowering, in pink and white, and clear-cut, variegated leaves.

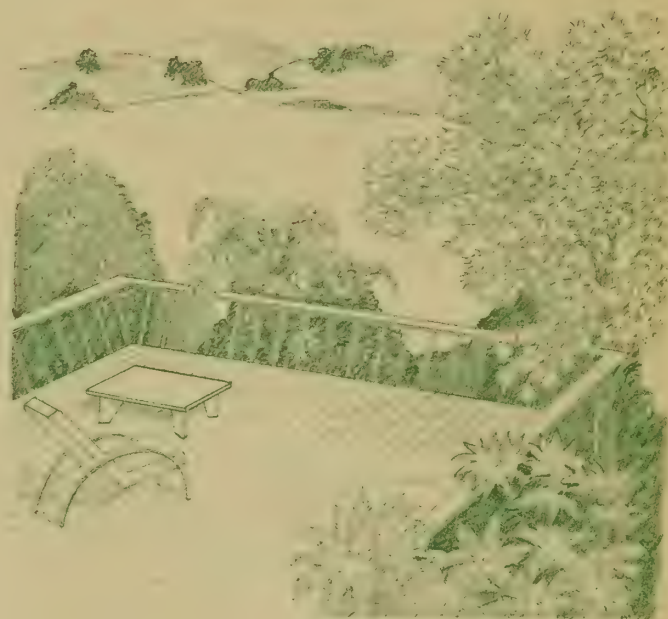
VANICEK WEIGELA. Rich, ruby-red, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer.

These Suggestions Might Help to Make Your Landscape More Interesting

Containers of all kinds add a great deal of interest. Hanging baskets put plants at eyelevel or make it possible to look up into them. Pots, dishes of various sorts and boxes add mobility and lend themselves to occasional change of plant material. Here is an opportunity to Bonsai an Azalea or a Spreading Juniper. Large plants such as Fatsia and Bamboo are most effective in contrast with architecture. For small containers foliage plants such as Ivy or your favorite flowers will add interest to your home.



Build a deck out over the slope if you live on a hillside and enjoy the birdseye view of trees and shrubs. By planting trees and shrubs on the natural slope or fill you avoid construction problems and reduce maintenance. If you have native trees on your site select evergreen or deciduous trees from our list that resemble them.

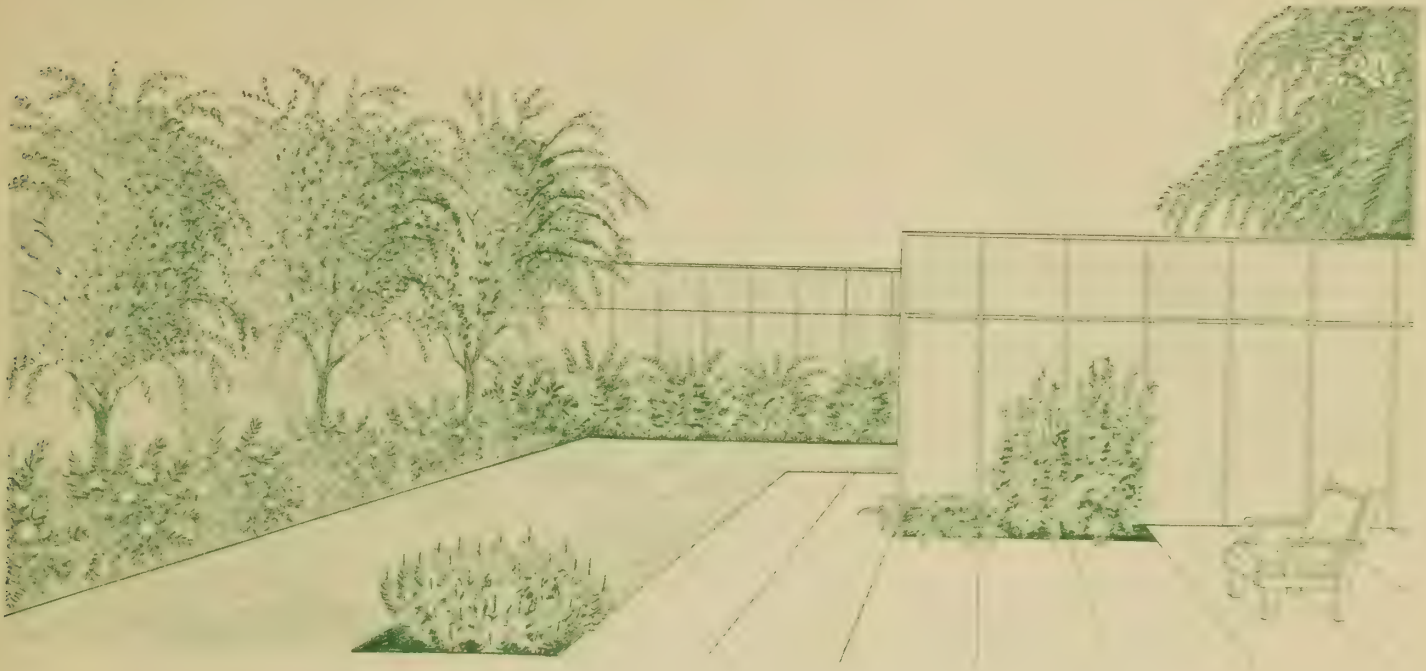


Water features should be located close to the patio to be fully appreciated. Even relatively large pools become ineffective if 20 or 30 feet removed from the patio. The presence of cool water can be effected by a small jet in a shallow pool.



See pages 26 and 27 for
additional suggestions.

Hide a part of the landscape. People are intrigued by that which they cannot quite see; so, in order to arouse interest screen out a portion of the view. If you prefer a screen of plants we have **Arbutus**, **Eugenia**, **Pyracantha** and many others to do the job.



A generous use of small trees will give a "woody" character to the landscape even though the design is distinctly contemporary in its concept. Perhaps this is caused by the excellent screen qualities of small trees which make the garden seem more secluded — more remote. Crabapples, Plums and Flowering Cherries would create one effect. In your area Evergreen Oaks, Elm or a number of our other species might be equally desirable.



USE THIS LANDSCAPE PLANNER. ... Let one square equal one foot, or one square may equal two feet if your lot is larger than 110x180 feet. See example on page 2.

Draw on this plan all permanent structures and existing plant material now on your lot. Show location of windows, doors, faucets, driveways, patios, walks, fences, etc.

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Crabgrass
Killer . . . \$2.69 pt.*

Garden Insect
Killer . . . \$2.39 pt.*

*Price includes spray cap.



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Odorless Plant Food Products

PLANTABBS SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD POWDER



Feed your house and garden plants this easy economical way—Proven Plantabbs Formula in powder form.

1 Teaspoon
Makes 1 Qt.
of Solution



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CONTAINS THE BASIC NUTRIENTS for healthy house plants.

So economical! So easy to apply! No mixing necessary; just add when watering. Will not burn roots. Insures luxurious blooms and healthy growth.

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● WE USE AND RECOMMEND
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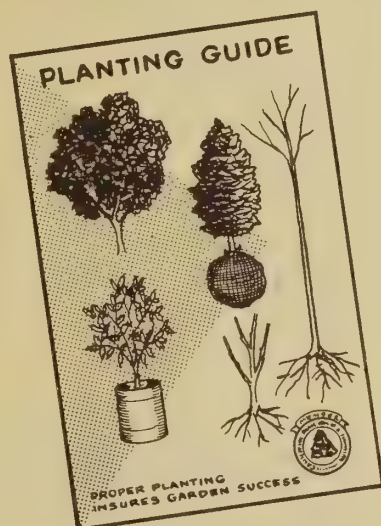
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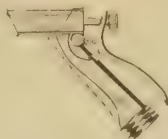
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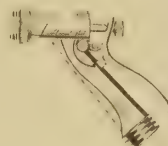
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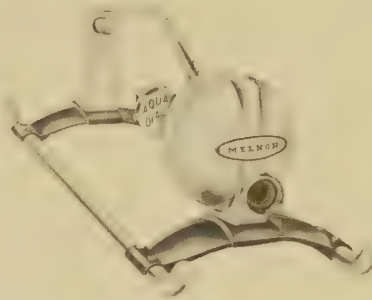


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Famous Swingin' Spray oscillating sprinkler for deep, gentle penetration of rectangular lawn areas. Features Aqua-Dial split-second control for full, partial, right or left coverage and perma-sealed motor unit.

1575 sq. ft. coverage.....\$ 6.50
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Siphon Mixer for Spraying

Brass siphon mixer for attaching to garden hose line for spraying soluble fertilizers and other chemicals. Connects to faucet or between lengths of hose. Automatically mixes in proportions of 1 gal. concentrate to 12 to 18 gallons of water while sprinkling. Check valve prevents back flow.

Complete unit \$2.25



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SPRAYS PLANT FOODS AND PEST CONTROLS

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All-Purpose Plant Food

Instantly soluble, complete and balanced. For all house plants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs and lawn. Grows better plants in poorest soil, in sand or in a solution of HYPONeX water alone. 2 1/2 oz. makes 4 gals. liquid plant food.

2 1/2 oz. 15c, 2 oz. 29c,
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HY-GRO SOLUBLE FOLIAR FERTILIZER

FOR PROFESSIONAL
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with lawns,
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Economical. 1 lb. does
work of 16 lbs. of
ordinary fertilizer.

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Baffle adjusts spray
from 10' to 40' radius.

Collars adjust
for any part
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adjusts for full
or part circle.

Tailor-made for all home lawn and garden requirements, the DO-ALL can be adjusted to sprinkle from 10 to 40 ft. radius. Full or part circle adjustment permits sprinkling in square area. Keeps walks and patio dry.

Rain Bird No. 2500 DO-ALL on Ring Base
Sturdy, Rust-Proof, Long-Lasting

National Rain Bird Sales & Engineering Corp., Azusa, Calif.

For 24 years RAIN BIRD
has been the most famous
name in irrigation sprinklers.
Be sure you get Rain Bird



Colorful Vines and Ground Covers

We offer here the very best of the colorful, useful vines, both those that are noted for brilliance of bloom as well as those that are used for their foliage effects alone.

Vines are without a doubt the finest kinds of plants for space-saving in the garden, and for covering walls, fences, trellises, garages, etc. Many of them give needed height, interest and beautiful flowers in all kinds of places where it would be impossible to have the always wider-growing trees or shrubs. Gardens can be made bigger, more pleasant by surrounding them with vines on the boundary fence, for example.

QUEENS WREATH (*Antigonon leptopus*). Known also as Rosa de Montana and Mountain Rose Vine. It is one of the best of all vines for hot, dry sections. It grows rapidly, covering itself with showers of rosy-pink flowers in summer. Dies back in winter.

EASTER LILY VINE (*Beaumontia grandiflora*). The beautiful flowers are white, trumpet-shaped, lily-like, fragrant, up to 5 inches long and 5 inches broad, coming out in spring-time. A modest-growing vine for use on fences or trellises. Highly valued in frost-free sections.

BLOOD TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia cherere*). A sight to behold when the showy clusters of brilliant red flowers are full out. The outside of the tube-shaped trumpets shades into soft yellow, too, with lilac tints. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower in all respects.

PAINTED TRUMPET VINE (*B. violacea*). The flowers are smaller trumpets of violet, veined lavender, borne in branched trusses at the ends of the husky shoots. A hardy climber that is ideal for covering fences, stumps and trellises.

BOUGAINVILLEAS must be considered among the brightest, most flamboyant of all flowering plants, eye-catchers everywhere they are grown. Colors of the showy bracts that surround the smaller flowers range toward the brilliant side . . . reds, rose-purple, crimson and bright rose. What is more, they are almost constantly in bloom.

Bougainvillea Barbara Karst. This variety is a distinct improvement over Crimson Lake, making it the best of the reds. The plants begin flowering very young, continue consistently through the years.

Purple Bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*). The hardiest of all bougainvilleas, this beautiful variety carries masses of brilliant red-purple blooms that set it apart. It is one of the easiest to grow, too, but should always be out in the sun.

Bougainvillea San Diego. A spectacular variety, made so not only by the brilliance of the crimson color, but equally by the tremendous quantities of flowers that are produced. An unusually rapid grower.

Bougainvillea Texas Dawn. Here is a new sort that stands out above the others for the very large size of the flower clusters and for their unique color . . . a light, bright Tyrian rose.

Bougainvillea Temple Fire. The most unusual of the bougainvilleas, the plant developing in shrub fashion, not as a vine. It is covered with similarly-formed flower clusters in bright red.

EVERGREEN GRAPE (*Cissus rhombifolia*). This Venezuela Treebine is a most beautiful thing for shady places, its foliage attractively angled and of rich, deep green color. Leaves are divided into three's, each with a rhombic outline. It happens also to be one of the most reliable and most easily grown plants for indoors, too.

GLOSSY LEAVED CREEPER (*Cissus hypoglauca*). A rambling, clambering vine that scrambles and spills over rocks, logs, anything low, to form highly attractive mounds of shiny, 5-leafletted foliage. A beautiful sight, both summer and winter.

CLEMATIS. These fine flowering vines, though they prefer the cooler sections where they are rather easy to grow, include a few that may also do well in the south (see descriptive notes, below). We offer varieties that have proven best here. The group, as a whole, presents a wide range of flower colors in whites, lavenders, light blues, mauve, purples and near-reds. In sections where they thrive most all of the types may be grown on trellises, posts and fences, on arbors, or even trained up into the crowns of trees. The lovely flowers are noted for abundant displays.

Evergreen Clematis (*Clematis armandi*). A beauty anywhere, and probably best for the gardeners in hotter sections, this broad-leaved evergreen form is attractive at all seasons. In addition it covers itself in early spring with a cloud-like mass of waxy, white, 2-inch flowers shaped like 4- and 5-pointed stars. Sunshine except inland where it prefers a bit of shade.

Henry Clematis (*C. henryi*). A large-flowered white, the broad blooms presenting a striking contrast when seen against the intense green of the foliage mass. Flowers full blown in July and August.

Jackman Purple Clematis (*C. jackmani*). Favored everywhere, and a better type for the warmer sections. Noted for the intensity of its violet-blue flowers. One of the easier varieties to grow well.

Clematis Mme. Andre. The best of the reds, the vine ultimately getting to about 8 feet in height. A free-bloomer, on the crimson-red side, the bright flowers opening in July and August.

Clematis Nelly Moser. A beautiful rose-toned variety, each colored sepal marked with a darker band of red-mauve down the middle. The vine grows readily to 8 feet, the blossoms freely produced.

Clematis Ramona. A light blue or sky-blue beauty that flowers in July. An easy grower in an unusual shade.

Pink Anemone Clematis (*C. montana rubens*). Probably the most vigorous of all clematis, the lovely pink flowers produced in great quantity in spring. Blooms average 2 inches in diameter.

CREEPING FIG (*Ficus repens*, *F. pumila*). Here is a graceful, small-leaved vine that clings fast and firm to stone, brick or wood by means of tenacious rootlets produced all along the stems. Leaves are small in size, more or less heart-shaped, formed in great numbers to make solid mats of green.

CAROLINA JASMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A cheery mass of lovely golden yellow, fragrant flowers covers this slender, graceful vine each spring. Can be used quite effectively over low walls, fences or trellising, or makes a fine groundcover. Blooms bell-shaped.

VARIEGATED ALGERIAN IVY (*Hedera canariensis variegata*). The foliage, marbled and marked with white on the normally gray-green background, is very beautiful, lightening the appearance of the planting considerably. The "green" form, without the white markings, is recommended, too.

ENGLISH IVY (*H. helix*). One of the finest and easiest-to-grow groundcovers for sun or shade. We have this form, and several others, that can be used as house plants, too.

HAHN'S ENGLISH IVY (*H. helix Hahn's*). One of the best of the smaller-leaved types of English ivy, very refined in appearance because of the tinier foliage and fine, dark green color. Groundcover, or train on low fencing and trellising.

GUINEA GOLD VINE (*Hibbertia volubilis*). Brilliant yellow flowers, 2 inches across, are massed heavily all over this magnificent vine for many weeks during the summer. The leaves are heavy-textured, dark green, very handsome in themselves. One of the best of evergreen yellow-flowered vines, a strong grower to 8 or 10 feet, and ideal for planting on fencing, trellises, around the patio or for tub culture.

CHINESE JASMINE (*Jasminum polyanthum*). Rose-colored flowers, whitish inside, and noted for high fragrance, are carried in axillary clusters 2 to 4 inches long, scattered all through the beautiful mass of dark green leaves. A strong-growing vine that will get to 10 feet or more.

PRIMROSE JASMINE (*J. primulinum*; also *J. mesnyi*). Noted particularly for its fine crops of 2-inch yellow flowers in winter, the vine itself with long, pendulous, green branches that are easily trained on fences, over pergolas, trellising, etc.

STAR JASMINE (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). The clusters of white, star-like flowers, borne abundantly in trusses all over the vine in summer, are especially fragrant and attractive. Few flowers can match its all-pervading perfume. A perfect delight of a summer evening. Shade to full sun, and makes a good groundcover, too.

GIANT BURMESE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera hildebrandtiana*). The biggest of honeysuckles with showy flowers in light yellow, or white, changing to rich orange, the tubes often 6 inches long. Deliciously fragrant.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*L. japonica halliana*). A lovely evergreen vine with us, noted not only for very fragrant, white flowers that change to yellow, but equally for its vigor and hardiness. Fences, groundcovers.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). A fast grower, deciduous, that goes easily to 20 feet, climbing by means of tendrils. For arbors, pergolas, shelters, fences, to cover garages, etc.

BOSTON IVY (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). Brilliant for fall foliage color, like the preceding, but can support itself on brick, concrete, stucco, masonry. A fine all-purpose vine.

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora pfordti*; *P. alato-caerulea*). Noted for most unusual, delicately fragrant flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, white with pink shades inside, the interior crown of purple, blue and lavender. The vine vigorous, with fine foliage. Arrangement of floral parts has been historically symbolic of the Crucifixion. Original forms of this hybrid are from South America.

SILVERLACE VINE (*Polygonum auberti*). Flowers in great abundance, with billowing, cloud-like masses of white blooms topping the vigorous crown and spilling downward gracefully and artfully. One of the hardiest of vines, ideal for training atop fences, corrals, around patios, and to hide carport and garage lines.

CUP OF GOLD, COPA DE ORO (*Solandra guttata*). A native of Mexico that becomes a tremendous vine with us, given right conditions in frost-free areas along the coast. The flowers are enormous, the golden yellow trumpets often 8 inches or more in diameter, and fragrant. Luxuriant foliage, shining dark green.

POTATO VINE, JASMINE NIGHTSHADE (*Solanum jasminoides*). The handsome flowers are star-shaped, white tinged with blue, 1 inch diameter, and carried in branching clusters. A shrubby vine that can eventually grow to 10 feet.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (*Tecomaria capensis*). Another shrubby climber of many uses, particularly valued for masses of bright red flowers in winter, the individual blooms resembling scarlet honeysuckle. Ideal for hedges, for training on or against fencing, or even for growing as a shrub. Good foliage all the time, too.

BLUE SKY FLOWER (*Thunbergia grandiflora*). Nearest to blue of any vine, the flowers in bright sky-blue tones, hanging in clusters all over the plant. A fine, fast grower that covers very rapidly, its large heart-shaped leaves overlapping to make a very dense, solid background. Give it half shade, and it will do best in frost free sections.

WISTERIAS are well known and much planted throughout the temperate world of gardens for the ease with which they produce their heavy masses of long, down-hanging flower racemes. Vigorous, hardy, they are adapted to many, many uses, will stand a lot of pruning and training, and will still yield abundant blooms. They can be grown as artistic, Oriental-looking shrubs, or as trees, or over pergolas, fences, up trellising, or fastened and trained over the face of buildings. Encouraged to grow up through the crowns of trees, they will finally break out over the top, making spectacular displays at flowering time.

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). The classic form, beautiful when laden with purplish-blue trusses of flowers.

Longcluster Wisteria (*W. floribunda longissima*). Long racemes of light lavender.

Royal Purple Wisteria (*W. floribunda* var.). Large clusters of bloom, violet-purple.

White Chinese Wisteria (*W. sinensis alba*). Racemes long, white.

Pink Japanese Wisteria (*W. floribunda rosea*). Rose pink, beautiful.



PRIMROSE JASMINE

CLEMATIS

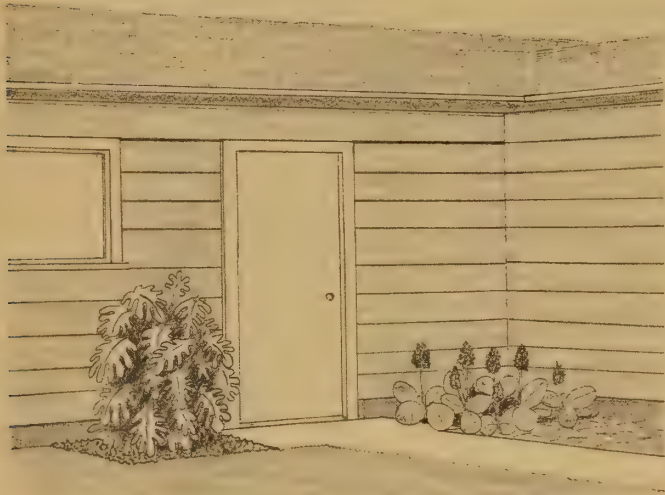


GROUNDCOVERS, IVY AND CEANOTHUS

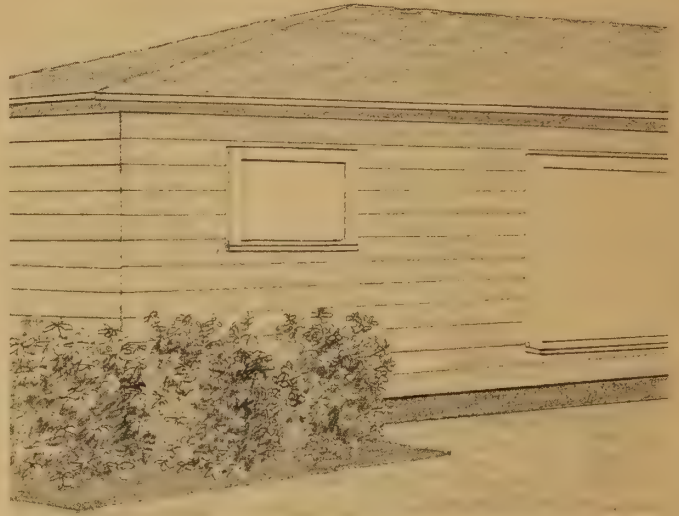


PLANTINGS ABOUT THE HOUSE

At the entrance of the contemporary, unsymmetrical home the plantings should be unsymmetrical. In the sketch below the mass of architecture on the right suggests a large shrub to the left of the door. This applies whether or not the home is angled. A balanced home may be simply planted with the same plant on each side of the door. *Bergenia* on the right and *Fatsia* or *Philodendron* in frost-free areas are just a few of the possibilities.



At the corner of the single story home shrubs should be selected which are at least three feet tall and no more than six or seven feet for the simplest planting. Plants less than three feet would appear insignificant while very large shrubs dwarf the house. If the home is close to the street, and privacy is needed, tall shrubs that form a canopy should be used. In cold areas *Junipers* or *Mugho Pine* would be sufficient. In warm areas *Raphiolepis*, *Abelia*, *Escallonia* or a number of others from our list would solve the problem.



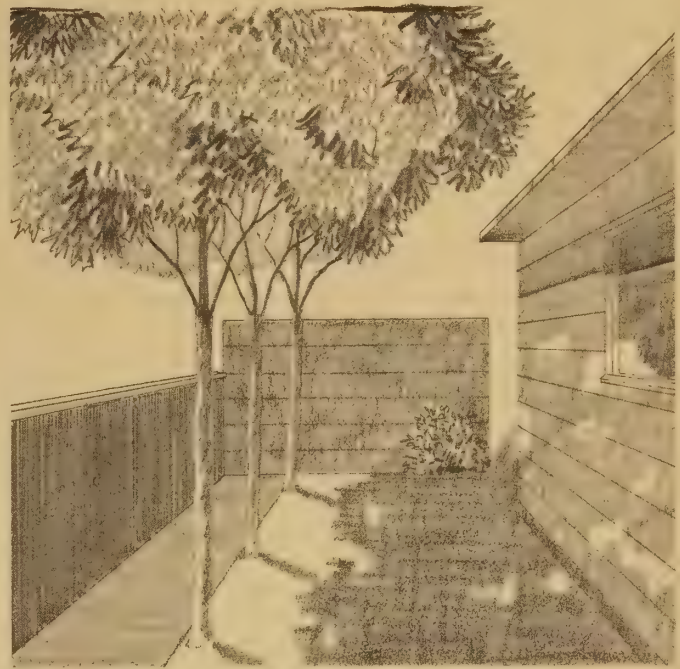
The objective is to create a sense of seclusion and hospitality with the plants that you select. In a rural community the house may be screened out completely by trees and shrubs to achieve the seclusion possible in such an area. In a city situation a sense of seclusion can be achieved by the plantings sketched below. Here the street trees, if planted between the sidewalk and the house, aid in attaining this result. This is the other view of the entrance sketched on page 3. The hospitality aspect becomes clear to guests as they walk from the street through the plantings to the house. Here is a fine place for a *Silktree*, *Nandina*, *Silver Glory Bush*, *Veronicas* and others.



Use small trees near the corner of the home instead of shrubs if the city sidewalk is near. By so doing windows may be partially screened and you have the advantage of being able to look into an interesting tree rather than into the confusion of the street. Dogwoods, Flowering Cherries, and Japanese Maples will lend themselves to this situation.



Use small trees to shade a west wall or a portion of the roof. If you can get a shadow on the wall or over a window, the house will not heat up so badly late in the afternoon. Small trees can be used if space is limited and they may be planted eight or ten feet from the house. This will be a spot for a Hawthorn, Redbud, or Flowering Plum.



For ease of maintenance plant out from the house several feet. The effect of the planting as viewed from the street will be unchanged and the convenience of access to the windows and walls for washing and painting will be forever appreciated. The strip between wall and plants can be simply grass, gravel, a paved walk around the home, or a ground cover which will not mind occasional traffic.



IVORY FASHION
Floribunda



Roses for 1959..

Roses are the most popular of all flowering shrubs and climbers, particularly noted for most pleasing habits of constantly recurring bloom of exquisite form, color and fragrance. In the following list are what we think to be the finest varieties for our section, the best of the old, and the new.

LAVENDER GIRL
Floribunda



PINK PEACE
Hybrid Tea

Prompt new bud and root action should be assured by planting with SUPERthrive vitamins-hormones. SUPERthrive should be continued for new cane development and long blooming season.



KORDE PERFECTA
Hybrid Tea

All prices listed are for bare-root stock only. Roses in containers priced slightly higher.

.better than ever!!



Roses marked with this symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.

STARFIRE
Grandiflora



ISOBEL HARKNESS
Hybrid Tea



SPECTACULAR
Climber



EVER-POPULAR HYBRID TEA ROSES

Here are the most reliable kinds of these long-time favorites, the bush or shrubby hybrids that have been the backbone of rose plantings in home gardens for years and years. Watch particularly for the fine improvements among the modern varieties, not only in bigger, better, more colorful flowers, but also in the important matter of more disease-resistant foliage.

REDS



Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1167). Without a doubt one of the finest of all reds, an ideal big-type rose. The long, tapering, maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers become almost iridescent in shadings to deep, brilliant crimson-red tones. Cutting stems of good length, the blooms lasting for a week. The bush is compact, the leaves abundant, large, dark green, semi-glossy. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Midnight (Pat. 1542). Rich and velvety, the basic black-red color full of hidden fires and shadowy undertones. Buds are slender, lovely, borne on long, strong, straight stems, ideal for cutting. Flowers with a deliciously spicy fragrance. Tall, vigorous-growing, the leaves large, glossy green. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Clear, sparkling red flowers of large size that do not fade. The blossoms run 6 inches in diameter, very beautiful. Fragrance is very good, too, reminding a bit of raspberries. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

President Eisenhower (Pat. 1217). Shapely buds, ovoid in outline, expand handsomely to 4-5 inch flowers of rich, unfading rose-red, and carried singly on strong, straight stems. Foliage is virile in appearance, and disease resistant. Flowers have the popular old rose fragrance. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Christopher Stone. This one always ranks high in national rose-popularity surveys, popular everywhere. A classic red, brilliantly crimson-scarlet, the color deepening as the flower ages.

PINKS



Helen Traubel (Pat. 1028). Flower color varies with the weather, ranging from a light, sparkling pink to a gorgeous luminous apricot. Large, long buds, the open flowers magnificent. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.



Tiffany (Pat. 1304). A jewel among roses is this All-America winner with flowers of deep, glowing pink, set off with warm, golden hues outside and at the bases of the petals. Buds are long, slender, graceful, the flower opening beautifully. Tiffany is an upright grower, the foliage a good, dark green. Blooms are carried on strongly erect stems that are practically thornless, fine for cutting. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Pink Peace (Pat. Pend.). A rose of tremendous beauty and size, by the originator of Peace. Mammoth flowers are deep, dusty pink, and even more freely produced than on Peace. Shapely, fat buds open to very double, very full-cupped flowers, to 6 inches across. \$3.00 each, 3 for \$7.95.

First Love (Pat. 921). Distinctive among the fine pink hybrid teas for its charming color variations, in pastels, embodying light pink, deep pink and pale orchid, with touches of rose-red. Buds are beautifully long-pointed the open flower lighter, more airy, than many others. Blooms are carried on long stems, in great profusion. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Picture. Here is a most appealing rose-pink variety, the color unusually clear. The medium-sized, high-centered blooms, with beautifully flared-back petals, are tops for perfection of form. The bush is of compact, moderate size and height but is one of the most free-flowering of hybrid teas.

YELLOW



Peace (Pat. 591). The most outstanding rose to be introduced in recent years, the variety that sparked much of the modern hybridizing that has led to such marked improvement. Flowers of Peace are gigantic, many-petaled, rich yellow in the bud, opening yellow at the base and merging into delightful pink at the edges. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Isobel Harkness (P.A.F.). A beautiful yellow-flowered variety, the blooms high-centered, flaring widely as they open, to display yellow-tipped stamens. A vigorous grower with clean, glossy foliage. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

Golden Scepter (Pat. 910). A handsome golden yellow bloom, high-centered, that holds well even in hot sun. Flowers are profuse, of the perfect, classic form. Leaves are leathery, glossy, \$1.85 each, 3 for \$4.85.



Sutter's Gold (Pat. 885). Magnificent buds are red-orange, opening to large yellow flowers of wonderful fragrance. Excellent for disease-resistant foliage, too. A top-notch bedding variety, fine for cut blooms. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Mrs. P. S. du Pont. A lovely golden yellow with fragrant, many-petaled blooms. A bushy grower, very free-flowering.

ORANGE AND MULTICOLORED

Aztec (Pat. 1649). A flaming scarlet-orange rose of immense size and wonderful substance. The buds are long-oval, expanding to large, symmetrical blooms. The thick foliage resists diseases. Flowers are clustered on sturdy stems. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.



Forty-niner (Pat. 792). An unusually bright and showy variety, the flowers vividly red on the inside of the petals, yellow on the outside. The plant is erect-growing, of medium height, the flower stems long. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Kordes Perfecta (Pat. 1604). Brand new, said to be the finest rose of modern times. A mammoth bloom, with 75 petals, cream in basic color, overlaid and veined with deep pink, the outside also deep pink shading to yellow toward the bottom of each petal. A huge and magnificent thing. The foliage is large, vigorous-looking, and the plants tend to be heavy producers of numerous basal shoots, a most desirable character. \$3.50 each, 3 for \$9.20.



Mojave (Pat. 1176). An All-America winner that displays many of the bright, rich colors of the Painted Desert of the West. A glowing apricot-orange, highlighted with tints of nasturtium-red, scarlet and vermilion. Buds are long, slender, the large, double flowers pleasingly fragrant. An upright and vigorous grower. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

Living (Pat. 1463). Good blood behind this rose, and it shows in the sturdy vigor and beauty. Buds are large, long pointed. Flowers have superb lasting qualities, semi-double, the color a bright vermilion to scarlet, each petal tinted canary yellow at the base. Foliage large, leathery, resistant. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

WHITE



White Knight (Pat. 1359). Immaculate, icy-white flowers highlight this variety. The buds are long, pointed, opening into beautiful, double flowers that stay white and unblemished. An upright grower, of medium size, free-blooming. \$3.00 each, 3 for \$7.95.

THE GRANDIFLORA ROSES

We offer here some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor and robustness, as a class. The flowers incline more toward the perfection of form of the hybrid teas. The habit of the floribunda parents toward producing blooms in expansive clusters, rather than bearing them singly, marks the grandifloras. Furthermore, there is the factor of fine, disease-resistant foliage in most of them, a favorable quality.

Buccaneer (Pat. 1119). Authorities agree that this variety is one of the most brilliantly intense yellow roses yet introduced. Buds medium to large in size, urn-shaped. The open flowers hold their color and are borne singly, or two to three in each cluster. Foliage is dark and leathery. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Carrousel (Pat. 1066). Has all the finest qualities we now associate with the best of the grandifloras. Buds are dark crimson, the opening flower changing slightly to a strong, non-fading dark red. A wonderful shrub for a flowering hedge, its habit of producing hosts of flowers all through the season, making it a striking thing. Also fine for bedding and in the rose or mixed shrub border. Foliage is mildew resistant. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). The beautifully formed buds, orange-scarlet at first, open into lovely, high-centered flowers of salmon-orange, freely produced throughout summer and fall. A vigorous grower with heavy-textured foliage, dark green and resistant to disease. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1259). This is the variety that started the new grandiflora class. A magnificent rose, one that we think just cannot be beaten. The flowers are most beautiful, a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose, and dawn pink. They fairly glow. The bush is wonderfully vigorous, too, an upright grower that gets to 5 feet or more without difficulty. Foliage is rich-looking, shiny, disease resistant. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Roundelay (Pat. 1280). Buds are dark red, opening to lighter and brighter red as the petals unfold to the mature, shapely flower. The plant is a robust, vigorous thing, with large, healthy foliage that is exceptionally resistant to diseases. The blooms are fragrant, produced on long stems. Fine for long-lasting cut flowers. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Starfire (P.A.F.). An All-America Award winner for 1959, a brand new grandiflora of outstanding beauty. Flowers are bright, non-fading currant-red, each velvety petal of unique luminous texture and depth. This is another tall-growing grandiflora, the blooms profusely produced, singly on long stems, or in clusters. They show to full advantage against the background of glossy bronzy-green, holly-like foliage. \$3.50 each, 3 for \$9.20.

CERISE REDS


Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455). Still the standard of perfection among red roses. The long-pointed buds open perfectly to form gracefully tailored flowers in cerise-red, each petal margined with a silvery line. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.


Grande Duchesse Charlotte (Pat. 774). Buds are long, pointed, a rich claret red changing as the flower opens to a lovely begonia-rose. A fragrant variety in an unusual color. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.


CALIFORNIA FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Here are some of the very best roses for the gardener who does not have much time to care for the home grounds. The floribunda roses are noted for their hardihood, their simple requirements, plus their characteristically long period of recurring bloom from June to fall. Colors run the whole gamut, the flowers carried in showy clusters. The varieties have many, many uses. Among them you will find ideal sorts for spectacular bedding, for planting en masse in borders, and for edging. In addition, few other rose types can equal them for outstanding, flowering hedges.


Circus (Pat. 1382). This wonderful variety has proven to be a real "center-ring" attraction in rose plantings everywhere. The predominant color is yellow but during the flowering season you will see a full, enticing range of colors... orange, apple blossom pink, buff and scarlet-red. Each bud is perfect in form, the high-centered opening blooms breath-taking. Flowers are borne in clusters, profusely produced, have a delicate, sweet fragrance. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.


 **Fashion** (Pat. 789). One of the most beautiful colors to be found in roses, a lively, luminescent coral pink, often also described as salmon-peach. A very free-flowering variety, and fragrant. Stems are cut short. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.

 **Fusilier** (P.R.R.). The All-America winner for 1958 with brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange, frilled flowers in immense clusters. A hardy, easy-to-grow variety that has the added advantage of "cleaning" itself, dropping the old petals rather than holding them after they die and turn brown. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

 **Gold Cup** (Pat. 1683). Another All-America winner in 1958, its flowers clear, shining yellow, with rich, unfading qualities that mark it as exceptional. A fine grower everywhere, the plant low and spreading with fine, lustrous resistant foliage. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.


Heat Wave (P.A.F.). One of the best roses, its flaming orange-scarlet flowers of finest form and greatest brilliance. Petals fall clean after the bloom is spent. Blooms in clusters, on long stems. Foliage handsome, disease resistant. Plant height 4-5 feet. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

 **Ivory Fashion** (Pat. 1688). The newest ivory white, a 1959 All-America Award winner. Flowers are large, graceful and high-pointed, carried in clusters of 5 to 10. Blooms open slowly, retaining a fresh appearance right to the end. The petals are heavy textured, with good substance. Foliage is disease resistant, rich, dark green. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.


 **Jiminy Cricket** (Pat. 1346). A showy floribunda with masses of tangerine-red buds which unfold to intense coral-orange or vermillion, and finish pink-coral. Habit of the plant is vigorously upright, the leaves glossy bronze-green when young, then lustrous green. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.

Their masses of bloom over a long season make Floribundas excellent for borders, for bedding, planting with other shrubs, planter boxes, tubbed plants, etc.


Lavender Girl (Pat. 1672). Recognized as the finest of all lavender roses, a brand new introduction. Flower buds are handsomely formed, urn-shaped, with a ruby-red tinge that changes to rosy-lavender as they expand, the edges of the petals magenta. The fully mature flowers are lovely, soft lavender. The bushes are fairly low in stature, the foliage disease resistant. \$5.00 each, 3 for \$12.75.


 **Ma Perkins** (Pat. 1143). A bright and sparkling coral pink, suffused with yellow, as the fragrant flower opens, finishing a pleasing shell pink. A bushy plant, to about 3 feet, and a generous bloomer. Foliage is rich green, resistant to disease. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.

Pinocchio (Pat. 484). Flowers produced in big clusters, the buds salmon-pink flushed with gold tones at the base of the petals, the open blooms changing to soft, lucid pink that shades to deeper pink at the edges. Plant of low, bushy habit, to 24 inches, the foliage a rich, dark green, and disease resistant. \$1.75 each, 3 for \$4.65.

 **Spartan** (Pat. 1357). A beautiful, hardy floribunda that begins flowering early and continues to frost. The buds are burnt-orange at first, slowly expanding to hybrid tea-like, high-centered blooms of bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral. The fragrant flowers are borne in clusters, mainly, sometimes singly, on long stems. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

Texan (Pat. 1471). A refreshing, new mammoth floribunda, "red as a prairie fire." The brilliant flowers are borne in clusters but many are on single stems, too. The plant is a tall and vigorous grower, with excellent foliage, the blooms lightly scented. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

 **Vogue** (Pat. 926). Related to the popular variety Fashion, Vogue combines a taller growth habit with abundant production of beautifully-formed, 3½ inch, fully double flowers that feature a new oriental-red color, with the base of the petals shading to gold. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.


 **White Bouquet** (Pat. 1415). The flowers of this beautiful variety are huge, up to 5 inches in diameter, of pure and sparkling white, with a sweet, spicy fragrance. They develop both in clusters and singly, opening constantly and showing off handsomely contrasted against the dark, lustrous foliage. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.


Wildfire (Pat. 1381). The flowers are dazzling, brilliant scarlet in color, produced in large spray-like clusters that completely cover the plant. A medium-height grower with excellent foliage. The blooms are long-lasting. \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.25.

CLIMBING ROSES

We offer the finest possible selection of climbing roses for use anywhere in our area. They are continuous bloomers, ideal for quite a variety of home garden uses. Trained on boundary fences they not only provide most attractive backgrounds for shrubs and flowers, but will help by conserving planting space, too. Ideal for all kinds of trellis and arbor planting, too. The climbing varieties that come from bush forms will produce exactly the same kinds of flowers as do the bush roses with the same name. The prices noted are for our best No. 1 grade, bare-root plants. Those available in containers are slightly higher.

Cl. Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1528). Like the bush form, the flowers are large, rich, deep, vivid red, borne on fine, long stems that are ideal for cutting. Foliage is beautiful, dark green and leathery. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

 **Golden Showers** (Pat. 1557). Blooms are big, high-centered, opening to 4-5 inches in diameter, the color a clear daffodil yellow. They are carried in great abundance all summer, on long, very decorative, bronzy stems. Foliage is excellent, too, large, leathery, and highly resistant. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

 **High Noon** (Pat. 704). Intense clear yellow buds, borne on long, thornless stems, open all summer long, into the fall. A modified climber that goes to about 8 feet. Foliage is handsome, glossy, resistant. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). Flowers and foliage typically beautiful, like the bush form. Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink which darkens as the flower matures. Leaves of shiny, healthy-looking dark green, leathery and disease resistant. \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00.

Spectacular (Pat. 1416). Bright, scarlet buds open to full-double flowers of orange-red that are carried abundantly in clusters averaging 3 to 4 per stem. The large, glossy green leaves make a perfect background for the brilliant flower masses. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Cl. Sutter's Gold (Pat. 1185). Buds and flowers are bright yellow, shaded coppery-orange and vermillion-red. A very vigorous climber. \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.60.

Cl. Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1615). Every fine quality of the bush form is found in this climber. The flowers a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. Foliage unbeatable, leathery, shiny, resistant. \$2.75 each, 3 for \$7.20.

NON-PATENTED

Blaze. Here is an improved form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, this variety a modest grower but very prolific, that produces a mantle of vividly red, semi-double blooms.

Cl. Cecile Brunner. The charming pink "sweet-heart" rose in every detail except that it is a climbing form. Blooms are lovely, a delicate pink and tiny, with heavy spring crop, then continuing throughout the summer. Can get to 15 or 20 feet.

Snowbird. A very free bloomer, the flowers of icy, clear white.

TREE ROSES

Tree roses, or "standards" are bush roses that have been budded on tall, straight, clean stems of another variety. The budding is usually done approximately 3½ feet above the ground and, by keeping all suckers removed from the tall stalk, a shapely, vigorous crown

of the named variety soon develops, standing well up in the air like a small tree. They make wonderful garden accents, and can be lovely when intermixed with bush types of the same or contrasting varieties in the rose garden.

(Inquire for prices)

All prices listed are for bare-root stock only. Roses in containers priced slightly higher.



SPRINGTIME PEACH

APRICOTS. Should be in every home planting. In addition to their early-ripening fruits, the handsome foliage makes a fine, small-statured shade tree as well.

Blenheim. Large, attractive fruits, delicious. A constant producer of high-quality drying, canning and fresh fruits.

Moorpark. Finest quality of all apricots. Fruits large, round, deep orange-colored, blushed red on the sunny side. A delicious kind that does well on the coast, too.

Royal. Popular, large-fruited apricot with delicious, deep-colored flesh. Very sweet. Considered one of the best for home planting. Ripens in June.

Tilton. The fruits are big, beautiful, heart-shaped, among the largest of all apricots. They ripen evenly on all sides, coloring to a rich, deep, orange-apricot tone. Abundant crops in early July.

ALMONDS. For best crops always use two varieties planted close together, a necessary practice for good pollination and heavy fruit setting.

Mission (Texas). Medium hard-shelled nut, white in color, the kernel short, plump, very sweet. Late bloomer; ripens late. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil.

Ne Plus Ultra. Bears large nuts with a desirable, soft shell, ripening at midseason. Good pollinizer for Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. The earliest of the three to ripen, the shells paper-thin. Bears regularly and is adaptable to varying conditions.

Deciduous

Plant more fruit trees. That should be the motto of the thousands and thousands of new home-owners now establishing themselves in the West. Fruit trees serve dual, sometimes triple service in home plantings. They are most often very beautiful in flower. Their foliage effect is universally attractive. Then there is the advantage of fine, luscious, fresh fruit, too. Well chosen, properly placed fruit trees enhance the garden landscaping as effectively as do the strictly ornamental kinds. And they have that additional **plus** value, too.

APPLES. Most satisfactory fruits in the cooler, higher sections.

Bellflower. A well-known variety, excellent for cooking and for eating fresh. Fruits are oblong, with pale yellow, waxy skin, blushed on one cheek.

Gravenstein. Skin yellow with red stripes. White flesh. Excellent for cooking and for eating. Summer ripening, medium size.

Jonathan. Fall ripening, medium sized apple with crisp, juicy flesh. Solid red when ripe. Bears young. October.

Red Delicious. Large tapered fruits of deep red color. Wonderful for eating. Late.

Red Rome Beauty. A very good apple not only for cooking, but also for eating. Bright red, white flesh, sprightly flavor. Late.

Yellow Delicious. A beautiful apple, similar to Delicious but yellow all over. Flavor is distinct among apples, very appealing. Really a better variety for warm climates than Delicious.

BLACKMISSION FIG



GRAVENSTEIN APPLE

All items
are priced
at our nursery.
Ask for
quantity prices.

DWARF LEMON



FRUIT TREES

TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE. A fine ornamental tree, both for flowers and for fruits. The red-cheeked, yellow crabapples look good, and are fine for jellies and preserves.

CHERRIES. Always be sure to have a pollinizer, like Black Tartarian, planted nearby.

Bing. Large, heart-shaped fruits with glossy, almost black skin. Excellent for canning. July.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, juicy, purplish black cherry, a heavy bearer. A large tree, valuable as pollenizer for other sweet cherries.

Royal Anne. Large, light amber cherries, suffused with red. Fine for canning, too.

English Morello. Dark red fruits. One of the best home-orchard varieties.

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Very popular, large-fruited fig. Long, rich purple-brown fruits with delicious, strawberry pink flesh.

Mission. The **California Black Fig.** Deep, violet-black fruits, with brownish-red flesh.

Kadota. Small, very sweet white fruits, with amber flesh. Fine for drying, pickling and eating fresh.

NECTARINES

Freedom (Plant Pat. No. 1161). This fine new Nectarine is red-blushed, the flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, good for shipping, canning and the home table. Large size, rich coloring, freestone. Ripens in late July. \$3.50 each.

Goldmine. Beautiful red and yellow fruits with juicy, fine-flavored white flesh. August.

John Rivers. A fine early-season Nectarine, medium-sized, crimson colored on the exposed cheek, the flesh greenish white. A good quality semi-freestone. Mid-June.

Silver Lode (Pat. 1023). This is a much improved nectarine variety, red cheeked and white-fleshed. The fruits are big, beautiful, heavily overlaid with scarlet on a creamy-white skin. The flesh is of nice texture, juicy, melting, white, with the richest kind of nectarine aroma and flavor. The earliest of all nectarines, by weeks. \$3.50 each.

OLIVE

Manzanillo Olive. A leading variety for fruits, and a good ornamental.

Earlier and heavier bearing of all fruit trees and plants should be obtained through planting and maintaining with SUPERthrive.

COMICE PEAR



GRAPES

FREESTONE PEACHES

Babcock. Popular white-fleshed peach, rich red in color. Bears every year. June.

Elberta. Magnificent yellow-fleshed kind. Large, bright yellow, good flavor. August.

Gold Dust (Pat. 1144). Highly colored, yellow-fleshed. Extremely early. \$3.00 each.

J. H. Hale. Very large, bright carmine, yellow-fleshed. Solid, meaty. August.

Kim Elberta. An early-ripening Elberta with all the same fine qualities. Early August.

Redwing (Pat. 621). High-quality white-fleshed sort, brilliant red. Early July. \$3.50 each.

Rio Oso Gem (Pat. 841). Big, round fruits, crimson-red, yellow flesh. August.

Springtime (Pat. 1268). Extremely early, white-fleshed sort, bright red blush on creamy base. Late May, June. \$3.50 each.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

Orange Cling. This is a beautiful variety, the skin golden-orange, and marked with bright red. The flesh is a clear orange, the flavor superb. Makes one of the finest kinds of canning peaches.

White Heath. Nothing at the table is more delightful, to look at and to taste, than home-canned white peaches. This is an old favorite, judged the best. Fruits are big, creamy-white, blushed red on the exposed side. Matures late September.

(Continued on next page)

TREE-O

FRUIT TREES (3 Trees in 1 Hole)

Fresh Fruit All Summer from a 2-Foot Plot!

FREEDOM NECTARINE



Now — a complete family orchard all in itself! Space no problem. Save money while enjoying 3 delicious freestones in 3 different months from 3 trees growing as 1 . . .

JUNE — Gold Dust* Peaches.

Delicious, crisp freestones at very start of the season.

JULY — Early Elberta Peaches

Large, sweet, very rich freestones. A midsummer favorite.

AUGUST — Freedom Nectarines

Very large, firm, juicy, yellow freestones. Ideal for table, canning or freezing.

PLANT NOW . . . Be First with the Family Orchard!

The Original TREE-O . . . Grown on S-37* Rootstock



*Trade mark registered

Deciduous Fruit Trees—Continued

PEARS

Bartlett. Popular, high-quality, easily-grown pear for eating fresh. The flavor is excellent. Color is yellow, with attractive red blush. Summer and winter varieties are available.

Comice. Fruit is rich yellow when ripe, often lightly shaded crimson. The flesh is fine-grained, melting-sweet. October.

Winter Nelis. Like Bartlett, this variety is another that develops best in regions of high summer temperatures. Flesh is fine-grained, of wonderful flavor. Best eating in December.

PECANS

Mahan. A fine, vigorous-growing pecan, the nuts very large, fairly thin-shelled. Excellent for shade tree purposes, too. Kernels richly flavored. Bears young.

PERSIMMON

Fuyu. Probably the best of the non-astringent varieties. The reddish-yellow flesh is sweet, mellow. Fruit baseball-size, a bit smaller than Hachiya, and flatter.

Hachiya. This is the most popular home-orchard variety, the fruits bright orange-red and cone-shaped, the flesh rich and sweet. For puddings, cakes, or eaten fresh after ripening.

PLUMS

President. One of the finest kinds, the fruits uniformly large, egg-shaped, the skin dark purple with a thick bloom. Flesh is yellow, wonderfully flavored. Plant another European sort nearby to assure pollination.

Santa Rosa. A fine Japanese plum, the fruit large, almost crimson with a dark blush. Ripens June-July. Self-fruitful, delicious, juicy, yellow fleshed.

Satsuma. Another Japanese plum of high quality, the medium-sized fruits dark red, with dark red flesh, too. **Must** have another Japanese variety planted nearby.

POMEGRANATE

Wonderful. Small, beautiful trees that grow rapidly to almost 10 feet in height, the bright scarlet carnation-like flowers a fine attraction in themselves. Fruit is large, crimson, the flesh juicy, red.

PRUNES

French Improved. This is the best variety for use in drying. The fresh fruits are large, deep purple, and produced in great quantities. Flesh is sweet, sugary.

QUINCE

Pineapple. A lovely quince, the fruit golden yellow and smooth, the flesh white with a slight pineapple-like flavor. For eating and for making jelly. September.

WALNUTS

California Black. Seedling trees of an improved strain of this round-headed, handsome type are available. Nuts are medium sized, the tree very adaptable.

Eureka. A beautiful, upright tree, the nuts large, with thick, well-sealed shells. Kernel light cream-colored, waxy.

Hartley. A fine variety. Nuts large, slightly pointed, of high quality, the meats light in color. Matures fairly early.

Franquette. This is the best variety for use in colder sections since it flowers late, and is very hardy. The nut is large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Payne. A lower-statured tree, but reaching to 40-50 feet wide, coming into bearing while very young. Nuts ripen early.

Placencia. Bears while still quite young. A prolific producer, the nuts of medium size, round to oval in shape, thin-shelled.

Grapes and Berries

AMERICAN GRAPES

Concord. The classic, oldtime favorite, an abundant producer of delicious blue-black grapes in hosts of medium-sized bunches. For jelly, juice, preserves, fresh.

Delight. An early-ripening, seedless variety with a fine Muscat flavor. Ripens late July, ahead of Thompson Seedless. Larger and crisper, too.

EUROPEAN GRAPES

Black Monukka. A purplish-black, seedless Persian grape, considerably larger than Thompson. One of the finest early types for table use. Early August.

Cardinal. One of the earliest to ripen of high quality grapes, by mid-July in key growing sections. Berries are large, clusters huge, with deep red, sprightly, juicy fruits. A bush type.

Flame Tokay. Well known in all markets, the berries large, rich red, with lilac bloom. Flesh crisp, sweet.

Lady Finger. A very large white grape, the berry long and cylindrical. An improved lady finger type, a thrifty grower. August.

Muscat. This is the highly flavored Muscat of Alexandria, one of the highly esteemed table and raisin grapes in California. The large, oval berries have a rich, sweet flavor all their own. Grows well inland, along the coast. Sept.

Ribier. One of the largest, most handsome of all grapes. Berries are big, round, and black, borne in medium-sized bunches. Richly flavored and sweet. Ripen early, then hang on for weeks. Bush type. August.

Thompson Seedless. This is probably the most popular of all grapes, in markets everywhere. Produces many enormous bunches of deliciously sweet, mild, light amber berries. Bush or trellis. Early August.

BERRIES

Blackberries. Fruit jet black, sweet, tasty and small seeded.

Boysenberries. Hybrid berries producing choice fruit, large, long, almost 1½ inches. Luscious flavor. Use for pies, jellies, and preserves.

Thornless Boysenberry is also available.

Loganberry. A vigorous vine that produces heavy crops of delicious dark red berries. The thornless type is best for home use.

Red Raspberries. **Cuthbert**, a most reliable sort, its fruit bright in color, large, tender, with a pleasing, sprightly flavor. **Willamette**, with large, dark red berries, firm and medium acid.

Black Raspberries. **Cumberland Blackcap**, the best variety for our section, the fruits deep purple, exquisitely flavored, excellent for table or preserves.

Youngberries. Fine-flavored deep purple, a large, long berry that is almost seedless. Vines vigorous. A **Thornless** variety is available.

Strawberries

Rockhill. Highly productive everbearer, the berries sweet, rich red. Bears young. No runners.

Shasta. Everbearing, with beautiful red berries of good size, firm, juicy. Best for the central coastal sections.

20th Century (Utah). Top-ranked everbearing variety, the berries large, firm, red all over. A heavy cropper when given good soil and ample water.

AVOCADOS. These popular salad fruits should be planted in every home garden. Choose the varieties that suit your family's taste. Can plant one variety, or three-in-a-hole for successive ripening.

Duke. Sept.-Oct. Fruits are oval, green. One of the best for home orchards.

Fuerte. Dec.-May. Here is the most popular of all varieties for flavor and for size.

Haas. The surest summer-fruiting variety, black-skinned. Ripens May-October.

Mexicola. A variety that bears heavily and continuously, noted also as being one of hardiest. The fruit is small, shiny purple-black, oval. Withstands both heat and cold.

Zutano. A Mexican variety, upright in habit. The fruit is pear-shaped, about the size of Fuerte. Bears in 2-3 years. Hardy to 20-24, the fruits to 25.

Citrus

DWARF CITRUS. Here we offer some very appealing and practical varieties that are becoming ever more popular for the small home grounds. Good-looking trees, an addition to the landscaping, plus their luscious fruits. May also be planted in tubs. Most citrus varieties are available in dwarf tree forms.

Dwarf Robertson Navel Orange. Produces the same high quality, big, delicious navel orange all of us know and enjoy, but on a small tree to about 8 feet. Fine in tubs.

Meyer Dwarf Lemon. A valuable ornamental, its wonderfully fragrant flowers pearly white, flushed lavender, the lemons large and colorful. Fruit is high quality, too.

Rangpur Lime. A lovely plant, the blooms pure white, fragrant, against light green foliage. Fruit top quality.

ORANGES

Robertson Navel (Pat. 126). A delicious orange, and a heavy cropper. A fine type winter orange for home plantings. Bears younger, and earlier, than Washington.

Valencia Orange. Summer ripening, a most popular variety for sweet, plentiful juice.

Washington Navel. This is the largest, thick-skinned variety so popular for winter use. Peels easily. Fine for salads and eating.

LEMONS

Eureka. Best of the tree lemons. Ripens mostly in winter but you can pick them the year around. Juicy; few seeds.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. A large, vigorous citrus producing excellent fruits in summer. Seedless, highly flavored.

Rangpur. More of an ornamental, the limes looking like deep-orange tangerines. Ripen from November to March. Available in standard and bush forms.

LIMEQUAT

Eustis. From a cross between Mexican Lime and Kumquat. One of the finest, the small fruits like thin-skinned yellow limes. Very juicy and almost seedless.

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless. Most popular of all varieties, especially in interior sections. Large, seedless fruits, May to August.

TANGERINE

Kara Mandarin. Handsome fruits, with brilliant orange flesh, abundant juice. Best for home plantings. Feb. to April.

Satsuma. Ripens early, the fruits large, flat, loose-skinned.

KUMQUAT

Nagami. Beautiful, tall, narrow, evergreen shrub. Plum-shaped, orange fruits.

TANGELO

Minneola. Large reddish-orange fruits. Does well both inland and along the coast.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Green Globe Artichoke

Martha Washington Asparagus

Canada Red Rhubarb

WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

To help you in selecting the proper plants for different uses and locations we have compiled the following list of plant materials. They are listed by their most commonly used names. The numeral refers to the page numbers where a complete botanical description may be found. The symbols (*) or (†) will be found, indicating whether the plant thrives in sun (*) or shade (†), respectively. These lists are corrected for use in the hot interior valleys of California where freezing winters also occur, but are generally applicable any place in California. If both symbols are indicated the plant will tolerate both sun and shade. For a complete index see page 39.

EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS

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Azalea† 9
Bottle Brush* 11
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Heather† 11
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Meyer Lemon†* 34
Osmanthus†* 14
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Pittosporum Tobira* 14
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GLOBULAR OR PYRAMIDAL

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Beverly Hills
Arborevitae* 7
Bird's Nest Cypress†* 7
Colorado Spruce* 7
Compact Myrtle†* 14
English Boxwood† 11
Italian Cypress* 7
Japanese Boxwood†* 11
Mugho Pine* 7
Norway Spruce* 7
Veronica buxifolia† 16

COLUMNAR

Column Juniper* 7
Erect English Yew† 7
Irish Yew† 7
Italian Cypress†* 7

SHOWY BERRIES OR FRUITS

Citrus†* 34
Cotoneaster* 11
Guava†* 14
Gold Dust Plant† 10, 37
Hawthorn* 6
Holly†* 13
Havenly Bamboo†* 14
Holly Grape†* 13
Loquat* 6
Mohania†* 38
Pomegranate* 17, 34
Pepper Tree* 6
Pyracantha* 15
Strawberry Tree†* 10

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Medium Height

Abelia†* 10
Arborevitae* 7
Bay Tree†* 13
Beauty Bush†* 17
Blue Italian Cypress* 7
Bridal Wreath* 17
Broom* 13
Bronze Loquat†* 38
Camellia† 10
Cotoneaster* 11
Daphne† 11
Dwarf
Pomegranate* 17, 34
English Yew† 7
Euonymus* 12
Escallonia†* 11
Flowering Almond* 17
Flowering Quince* 17
Forsythia* 17
Gardenia† 12
Gold Dust Plant† 10, 37
Heather† 11
Heavenly Bamboo†* 14
Holly†* 13
Holly Grape†* 13
Hydrangea† 17
Laurel†* 14
Laurestinus* 15
Lilac* 17
Mahonia†* 38
Meyer Lemon†* 34
Mugho Pine* 7
Myrtle* 14
Osmanthus†* 14
Pittosporum†* 14
Pyracantha* 15
Raphiolepis†* 15
Rhododendron† 8
Roses* 28-31
Sarcococca† 15
Tea Tree* 13
Viburnum†* 15, 17
Weigela* 17
Xylosma†* 15

PLANTS FOR BOXES OR TUBS

Bay Tree* 13
Birdsnest Cypress* 7
Camellia† 10
Cracena Palm* 39
Floribunda Roses* 28
Flowering Almond* 17
Flowering Quince* 17
Gardenia† 12
Gold Dust
Aucuba† 10, 37
Grecian Acanthus†* 36
Heavenly Bamboo†* 14
Hydrangea† 17
Irish Yew† 7
Japanese Aralia† 36
Kumquat* 34
Limequat* 34
Loquat* 6
Mexican Orange†* 11
Meyer Lemon†* 34
Mugho Pine* 7
New Zealand Flax* 38
Podocarpus†* 7
Rangpur Lime†* 34
Raphiolepis†* 15
Rhododendron† 8
Tree Roses* 31

LOW SHRUBS FOR MASSING

(Use this group in front
of porches or under
windows, etc.)

African Box†* 14
Armstrong Juniper†* 7
Australian Fuchsia†* 11
Azalea† 9
Barberry†* 11, 17
Birdsnest Cypress†* 7
Boxwood†* 11
Cotoneaster
Bright Bead* 11
Cotoneaster
Rockspray†* 11
Dwarf Heather† 11
Hypericum†* 13
Juniperus Squamata* 7
Lantana* 13
Mugho Pine* 7
Myrtle†* 14
Pfizer Juniper†* 7
Pomegranate* 17, 34
Raphiolepis†* 15
Rock Rose* 11
Saintjohnswort†* 13
Sarcococca† 15
Saxifraga† 37
Tamarix Juniper* 7
Veronica† 15
Xylosma†* 15

PLANTS FOR ESPALIER OR TRELLIS

Camellia† 10
Citrus†* 34
Climbing Roses* 31
Grapes* 34
Guava†* 14
Ivy†* 24
Loquat* 6
Magnolia* 17
Meyer Lemon†* 34
Pyracantha* 15
Rangpur Lime* 34
Jasmine†* 24
Xylosma†* 15

TALL PLANTS FOR SCREENS OR BACKGROUNDS

Arizona Cypress* 7
Camphor* 6
Cotoneaster* 11
Escallonia†* 11
Laurel†* 14
Loquat* 6
Oleander* 14
Pittosporum†* 14
Pomegranate* 17, 34
Privet†* 13
Pyracantha†* 15
Strawberry Tree†* 10
Tea Tree* 13
Viburnum†* 15
Willow* 6

FORMAL TRIMMED HEDGES

Abelia†* 10
African Box†* 14
Cotoneaster* 11
English Boxwood† 11
Euonymus* 7
Golden Arborevitae* 46
Japanese Boxwood† 11
Laurestinus* 15
Myrtle†* 13, 14
Privet†* 13
Pyracantha* 15
Sarcococca† 15
Veronica buxifolia† 15
Viburnum†* 15
Yew†* 46

DROUGHT RESISTANT

Acacia* 4
Broom* 13
Ceanothus†* 11
Eucalyptus* 6
Italian Cypress* 7
Monterey Cypress* 7
Myrtle* 13, 14
Oak* 6
Oleander* 14
Olive* 6, 33
Pepper Tree* 6
Pomegranate* 17, 34
Red Bud* 6
Rock Rose* 11
Strawberry Tree†* 10
Tea Tree* 13

PLANTING DISTANCES

Variety	Ft. Apart
Oranges, Lemons	18 to 25
Avocados	25 to 35
Pears, Apples, Figs	20 to 25
Walnuts and Pecans	40 to 60
Olives	30 to 35
Jujubes, Low-Pruned Figs	12 to 16
Grape Vines	6 to 8
Blackberries, Boysenberries	6 to 8
Raspberries	3 by 5
Strawberries	1½ by 3
Eucalyptus for Windbreak	4 to 8

**For More
Helpful**

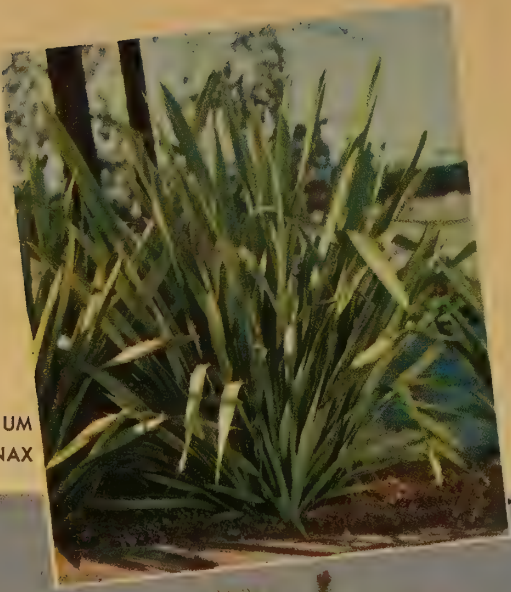
Landscape Suggestions

See pages 2, 3

18, 19, 26, 27

Foliage Plants...for

PHORMIUM
TENAX



Fortunate are we who garden here that we can make so much use of the beautiful and greatly varying features of such a wide range of plants as is represented here. They have come to us from all parts of the tropical, sub-tropical and temperate world, finding with us the almost ideal conditions they need. Each type is noted for its own individual character of foliage, form, habit, grace, beauty, and some of them for colorful flowers as well. As befits their striking, handsome qualities, they may be used in every imaginable way around the home grounds. If you are unfamiliar with any of them we will be glad to help you choose the kinds that are most suitable for particular planting situations.

GRECIAN ACANTHUS (*Acanthus mollis*). The leaves of this fine plant were used as a pattern by the ancient Greeks in designing Corinthian columns. The bold, broad, green foliage, plus the tall spikes of whitish, densely-set flowers, lend classic grace to the garden.

EXOTIC ARLIAS

Thread Leaf Aralia (*A. elegantissima*; *Dizygotheca elegantissima*). A beautifully exotic kind that fits well with the modern desire for bold effects in present-day home architecture. The palmate, deeply-divided leaves have a definitely tropical look, but are delicately refined, too. Upright grower. For semi-shade in protected places.

Japanese Aralia (*A. sieboldi*; *Fatsia japonica*). Beautiful, hardy shrub with broad, leathery, palmately lobed leaves of dark, shining green, the broad lobes pointed, toothed. Flowers are borne abundantly, creamy-white, in loose, attractive ball-like heads. A variegated form is also available.

Moser Aralia (*A. sieboldi moseri*; *F. japonica moseri*). A strong-growing French seedling that grows lower, stays more compact. The leaves are more plentiful, too, and larger, with rich, glossy-green tones and yellow veins.

WHITELEAF AGAVE (*Agave attenuata*). Becoming evermore popular because of the exotic appearance and the rosette arrangement of the smooth, gray-green leaves. Flowers on tall spikes, too.

CROTON LEAVED AUCUBA (*Aucuba japonica crotonifolia*). Fine for deepest shade, the leaves large, glossy, pointed, and variously marbled and blotched yellow or ivory.

LONG LEAVED AUCUBA (*A. japonica longifolia*). A very hardy form that also stands deepest shade. Leaves narrower, to 5 inches long.

PALMS



HOUSE PLANTS

special garden effects

GOLD DUST AUCUBA (*A. japonica variegata*). Also often called the "Gold Dust Plant," a slow grower that is wonderfully adaptable to semi-shade and deep shade. Leaves are large, glossy, pointed, variously sprinkled with tiny speckles of gold. All aucubas can produce red berries if both male and female plants are present.

RICE PAPER PLANT (*Aralia papyrifera*; *Tetrapanax papyriferum*). A tall shrub with a stout, tree-like trunk, and large, tropical-looking, medium-green leaves that are often 12 inches across. Sizeable trusses of creamy-white flowers in winter.

BAMBOOS

Chinese Goddess Bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex*). The slender, yellowish stalks, irregularly striped with green between the joints, rise to 4-6 feet, forming an open, arching, and attractive clump.

Golden Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*). A beautiful, taller bamboo, 10 to 15 feet, with yellow-green leaves and stalks that give a golden effect from a distance. Drought resistant.

Giant Bamboo (*Sinocalamus oldhami*). This is the magnificently huge one of the lot, up to 50 feet, with stalks 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Dark, forest-green leaves clothe the beautiful clumps right down to the ground. Use for accents, screens.

Dwarf Bamboo (*Sasa pygmaea*). The smallest and hardiest of the bamboos. Valuable as undergrowth or groundcover, it will rapidly carpet wild places. Six inches to one foot. May need control.

BAMBURANTA (*Bamburanta arnoldiana*; *Hybophrinum braunianum*). Here is a graceful, bushy plant, resembling bamboo in habit, the reed-like canes fully clothed with maranta-like leaves.

HARDY BILLBERGIA (*B. nutans*). A lovely, hardy bromeliad with gracefully arching 12- to 18-inch stems and pendulous clusters of nodding green and blue flowers. Foliage sword-like. Shade, and moisture.

SAXIFRAGA

Leather Saxifraga, Leather Bergenia (*Bergenia crassifolia*). Large, round, leathery leaves that make a fine show all year in shade. Flowers pink, in broad spikes, during fall and winter.

Strapleaf Saxifraga; Strapleaf Bergenia (*B. ligulata alba*). Often also called Winter Begonia because of the appearance of the massive clusters of white, begonia-like, nodding flowers in spring.

ELEPHANT'S EAR ALOCASIA (*Alocasia odora*). Slender, light green leaf-stalks carry the tremendous elephant-ear-like foliage. Leaves more arrow-shaped and somewhat smaller than the following. Does best in rich soil, with plenty of moisture and some shade.



EXOTIC
FERNS



EGYPTIAN
PAPYRUS

DIEFFENBACHIA
RUDOLPH ROEHRS



JAPANESE ARLIAS (left), ARLIA PAPHYRIFERA (right)



FOLIAGE PLANTS—Continued

ELEPHANT'S EAR CALADIUM (*Caladium esculentum*). A tuberous plant of the tropics, with large, bright green, spectacular foliage, some of the leaves getting to 3 feet in length. Same requirements as above.

CLIVIA, SCARLET KAFIR LILY (*Clivia miniata* hybrids). A beautiful series, easy to grow, the broad, bell-shaped, orange-red flowers in big umbels. Leaves arching, strap-shaped.

GRACEFUL CYPERUS, UMBRELLA PLANT (*Cyperus alternifolius*). A more dwarf type from the paper-reed family, attaining a height of about 3 feet. Deep green stems are topped with an umbrella-like crown of broad-bladed grass-like leaves. Sun or shade; moisture.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS (*Cyperus papyrus*). Tall, reed-like stems, to 6 feet in height, are topped by a spreading umbel of thread-like rays. Likes water. Sun or shade.

HORSETAIL REED (*Equisetum hyemale*). A most picturesque reed- or grass-like beauty, interestingly jointed, offering something different and unique as an accent in a tropical area. Sun or shade. Enjoys water.

BOTANICAL WONDER (*Fatshedera lizei*). A hybrid between *Fatsia* and English ivy, this vine has large, glossy, ivy-like leaves. Few gardeners yet realize the versatility and beauty of *Fatshedera*. Its most effective use, trained along driftwood, gives striking results.

VARIEGATED BOTANICAL WONDER (*F. lizei variegata*). Has the same beautiful foliage, except that it is variegated. The same picturesque, vining habit.

BLUE FESCUE (*Festuca ovina glauca*). A hardy little grass with blue-green blades. Use as groundcover, or in groups for accent. Prefers sun or light shade, and moderate water.

RUBBER PLANTS

India Rubber Plant (*Ficus elastica*). An old favorite, a vigorous and rugged foliage plant, the new leaves enclosed in a rose-red sheath. Mature foliage is leathery, glossy and deep green. Fine house plant.

Fiddleleaf Fig (*Ficus pandurata*). A powerful plant, the leaves most unusual in their dark green glossiness, their leathery texture, their quilted, wavy appearance and their unique fiddle shape. Always a strong accent plant, drawing all eyes to it. Leaves often 16" long, 10" wide. Use indoors, too.

Improved India Rubber Plant (*Ficus elastica decora*). This variety, often called "decorens," differs from the ordinary kind, its leaves bolder, larger, broader, of deepest, glossy, dark green, its veins prominently depressed, the ivory midrib red beneath. Indoors, too.

GINGERS. Several kinds of flowering beauties, from the ginger family. Bloom on tall spikes, held high above big, lush, lance-like foliage. Flowers showy, fragrant. They need light shade, plenty of moisture.

CHRISTMAS ROSE (*Helleborus niger*). The new forms of this grand perennial should be in every home garden. Flowers rise, and open, in early winter, looking like single roses in white, and purple. Leaves are beautiful, too, polished, dark green, hand-shaped.

LEOPARD PLANT (*Ligularia kaempferi*). A fine tropical-looking plant, 8 to 12 inches tall, the big, round, dark green leaves handsomely spotted with gold. Needs shade, moisture.

LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA (*Mahonia bealei*). A very hardy, and beautiful, shrub for use in tropical and oriental settings. Tall stems and big, bluish gray-green leaves are always good looking. Racemes of yellow flowers are produced in spring. Blue berries in fall.

CHINESE MAHONIA (*M. lomariifolia*). A spectacular shrub, for flowers, foliage and unusual form. Blooms are yellow, in spring, rising in long spikes capping each branch. Leaves spiny-toothed, gray-green, wavy.

HONEYBUSH (*Melianthus major*). A spreading shrub, used chiefly in tropical settings, bearing spikes of dark red or chocolate-colored flowers in late summer to mid-winter. Foliage restless, gray-blue.

BRONZE LOQUAT (*Photinia deflexa*). Here is a most handsome shrub, particularly notable for the bright, bronzy-red new foliage in spring when it stands out strikingly by contrast with the rest of the dark green leaves. Mature leaves become 8 inches long, with attractive, deep veining. The shrub has fine form.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX (*Phormium tenax*). Long, stiff, sword-like leaves margined with red and orange lines. Fine for tub plantings, too, and will do well in desert sections.

PURPLELEAF NEW ZEALAND FLAX (*P. tenax atropurpurea*). A most attractive variation, same as the above in every respect except the leaves are a subdued amber-red, of dark tone and rich-looking.

VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND FLAX (*P. tenax variegatum*). Broad leaves, streaked yellow and white, rise like those of a giant yucca from the ground to form wide clumps 6- to 7-feet tall. A hardy plant that likes sun.

TROPICAL SCHEFFLERA (*Schefflera actinophylla*; *Brassaia actinophylla*). The large leaves, palmately divided into 6-8 leaflets, are borne on tall stems, are exceptionally graceful and attractive. Ideal for house plant, as a tubbed plant, or for planting where a shrub of tropical appearance and large proportion is desired. Likes moisture.

BIRD OF PARADISE (*Strelitzia nicolai*). This is a beautiful variation of the typical form, developing into a clump of thick trunks not unlike a banana tree, to 10 feet or more. Leaves are broad and long, the flowers huge, more than double the size of the ordinary kind, with ivory white petals and blue tongue.

QUEENS BIRD OF PARADISE (*S. reginae*). This is the classic plant, its bird-like flowers of orange and blue perched atop stiff stems all through the large, beautifully-foliaged clumps. A very popular plant, for tubs or for planting anywhere in the garden.

EXOTIC FERNS

Australian Tree Fern (*Alsophila australis*). A beautiful thing, its slender graceful stem crowned by the spreading, long, light green fronds. Will enhance any planting, especially effective in the tropical setting. Prefers a moist, shaded location.

Hawaiian Tree Fern (*Cibotium chamissoi*). Magnificently graceful, large, soft-textured and crinkled fronds of luxuriant green, on a thick, brown, fibrous trunk, make this a real aristocrat among garden plants. Enjoys shade, humus in the soil, and plenty of water.

Tasmanian Tree Fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*). Though a slower grower than the Australian Tree Fern, it will eventually reach heights of 10 feet, or even much more, and is hardier. Very handsome with its thick growth of long fronds, sometimes 6 feet long.

Chain Fern (*Woodwardia chamissoi*). This is our native, and familiar, mountain fern, the big, broad, arching fronds 3 to 6 feet long. A very hardy sort.

House Plants

We are happy to offer a wide and varied assortment of plants for indoor use, both flowering and foliage types. The present trend of using many more plants for interior decoration, as single specimens, in various kinds of planter boxes, and with special lighting fixtures to help their growth and to make them look better, is reflected in an ever-increasing number of wonderful kinds. We will be glad to help you select the types that will suit your requirements.

DIEFFENBACHIAS

Dieffenbachia amoena. A sturdy, thick-stemmed plant with large, oblong, entire leaves, dark green and variously marked with white. Compact. Leaves often 3 feet long.

Dieffenbachia picta. The Brazilian Dieffenbachia with glossy, grass-green, oval leaves marbled and blotched ivory-white.

Dieffenbachia "Rudolph Roehrs." A truly striking mutation, also from the Brazilian Dieffenbachia, the pointed leaves almost entirely yellow, with ivory-white blotches, only midrib and border green.

Dieffenbachia "superba" (*D. picta superba*). A most attractive, compact variety of the popular Brazilian species with thicker, more durable foliage showing a high degree of creamy-white variegation.

DRACAENA MASSANGEANA. A variety of *Fraxinus* *Dracaena*, *D. fragrans*, a rugged, robust form with tufted growth of arching leaves up to 20 inches long, green with a broad band of yellow down the centers.

DRACAENA WARNECKEII. A variety of the African species, *D. deremensis*, and a most attractive plant with 20-inch leaves, 2 inches wide, sword-shaped, leathery and fresh green, streaked with milky green down the center, bordered with a translucent band of white.

FERNS

Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis*). An old-time favorite with long, arching, rich green fronds often 3 feet in length. Graceful, lush, when well grown.

Whitman Fern (*N. exaltata whitmanii*). This is the lovely "Lace Fern," with broad, light green fronds gracefully arching, the segments deeply and evenly cut to give a curly effect. Use fibrous soils, with uniform moisture.

PALMS

Kentia Palms. These are the graceful sorts used so much, in tubs, to grace lobbies, sun rooms, display rooms and conservatories. There are two kinds, the Sentry Palm, *Kentia belmoreana*, and the Paradise Palm, *K. forsteriana*, both native to Lord Howe Island, and often referred to as *Howeas*. Can be grown outdoors in our warmer sections, too.

Neanthe Palm (*Neanthe bella*). A tree palm of miniature size, probably the best type of all for indoor use. Very slow growing, the graceful fronds with small, dark green, leathery leaflets. Will often flower, in pots, indoors.

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HOUSE PLANTS — Continued

PHILODENDRONS

Monstera deliciosa. This is the famous "Ceriman," the rapid-growing juvenile stage of which is *Philodendron pertusum*, the most popular of the split-leaved philodendrons. A bigger-leaved form, quite hardy, can often be used outdoors.

Philodendron evansi. An exceptional new form, a hybrid with huge, beautiful leaves 3 to 3½ feet long. This is a semi-self-heading (non-vining) type. There is nothing more satisfactory for lush, tropical effects.

Philodendron hastatum. A lusty climbing philodendron, often called "Spadeleaf" from the unique and interesting shape of the leaves. Foliage is fresh green in color, fleshy, more or less arrow-shaped at first, later becoming spade-shaped and wavy.

Philodendron panduraeforme. The Fiddleleaf Philodendron, sometimes also referred to as "Pande Forme," both names deriving from the unusual, most attractive, fiddle-shaped leaves. A fine climbing type, the foliage leathery in texture, dark olive green.

Philodendron pertusum. This is the very popular "Cutleaf" or "Splitleaf" Philodendron, the rapid-growing juvenile stage of *Monstera deliciosa*, the "Ceriman." Leaves are handsome, variously cut and perforated. A vining type, very hardy and robust.

Philodendron selloum. A striking philodendron, one of the self-heading or non-vining types, that is hard to beat, indoors or out. Leaves are dark green, pendant, with a lustrous polish, often 2 feet long.

PALMS AND PALM-LIKE PLANTS

Windmill Palm (*Chamaerops excelsa*). Slender trunk, with a dense head of windmill-like, fan-shaped fronds. Slow grower, hardy in all respects, resisting heat, drought and considerable cold. Large clusters of yellow blooms, then great bunches of blue berries.

Mediterranean Fan Palm (*Chamaerops humilis*). More dwarf than the preceding, and even hardier. Leaves smaller and very abundant, clothing the trunk to the base.

Queen Palm (*Cocos plumosa*, *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*). Tall, upright, smooth stem, and very graceful with bright green fronds. Our most popular palm, very effective planted in pairs, groups or borders.

Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta*). Beautiful feathery leaves, long and arching.

Dragon Tree, Dracaena Palm (*Dracaena draco*). Narrow, yucca-like leaves in dense, good-looking rosettes atop the thick, sturdy trunks. Fine for tub, or garden accent.

Cordylina (*Dracaena indivisa*). Valued for ease of growth, and for its ruggedness. Foliage narrow lance-shaped.

Guadalupe Fan Palm (*Erythea edulis*). Our best fan palm, the fronds bright and fresh all summer and winter. Cleans itself nicely, the spent leaves falling naturally.

Abyssinian Banana (*Musa ensata*). Will flourish and give pleasing tropical effects when protected from strong winds. Huge, long leaves with red midribs. Don't let it bloom; snip off flower buds.

Fruiting Banana, Plantain Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). A familiar, noble tree with tall, succulent stems and long, broad leaves that provide bold patterns in any planting. Sun or part shade.

Senegal Date Palm (*Phoenix reclinata*). A most picturesque plant, with slender, leaning habit if grown trunked. Fronds long, graceful. Grows as tree, or in clumps.

Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Dark green fan-like fronds. Tall trunked.

California Natives

CALIFORNIA LILAC (*Ceanothus* spp. and var.). See under evergreen shrubs, page 11.

FLANNELBUSH (*Fremontia mexicana*). One of our finest native shrubs, with gorgeous, yellow-orange cup-shaped flowers in early spring. The colorful blooms contrast handsomely with the deeply-cut, woolly leaves. It is able to take full sun and dry porous soil.

COFFEE BERRY (*Rhamnus californica*). Large berries, colored in yellows and reds, deck this fine evergreen in late summer.

SUGAR BUSH (*Rhus ovata*). A beauty, its heavy, dark branches hidden by the big, glossy leathery leaves. White flower clusters are followed by dark red berries.

MATILJA POPPY (*Romneya coulteri*). The most beautiful flowers, the petals pure white and the center a delicious fragrance, mark this 6-foot plant as extraordinary. Needs little care. Foliage gray-green.



TAMARIX JUNIPER



CAMELLIA JAPONICA
FINLANDIA VARIEGATED



BOUGAINVILLEA

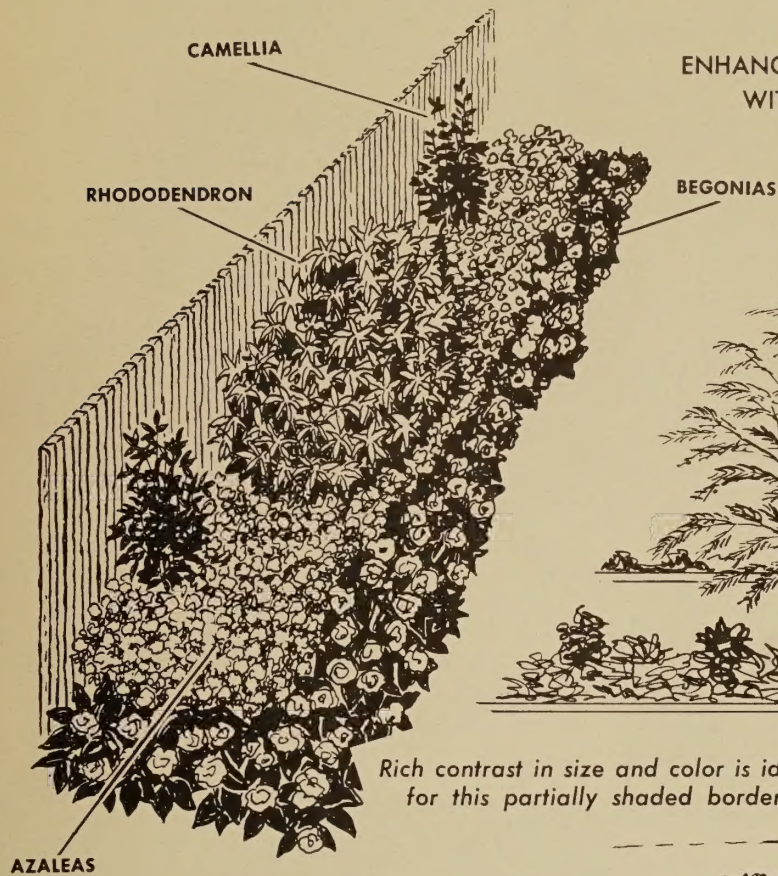


FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

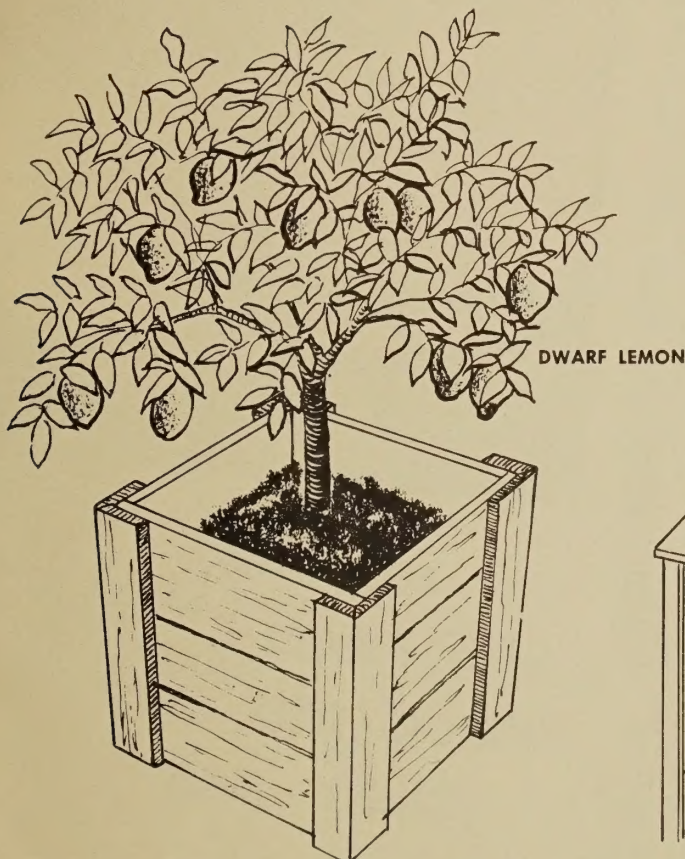
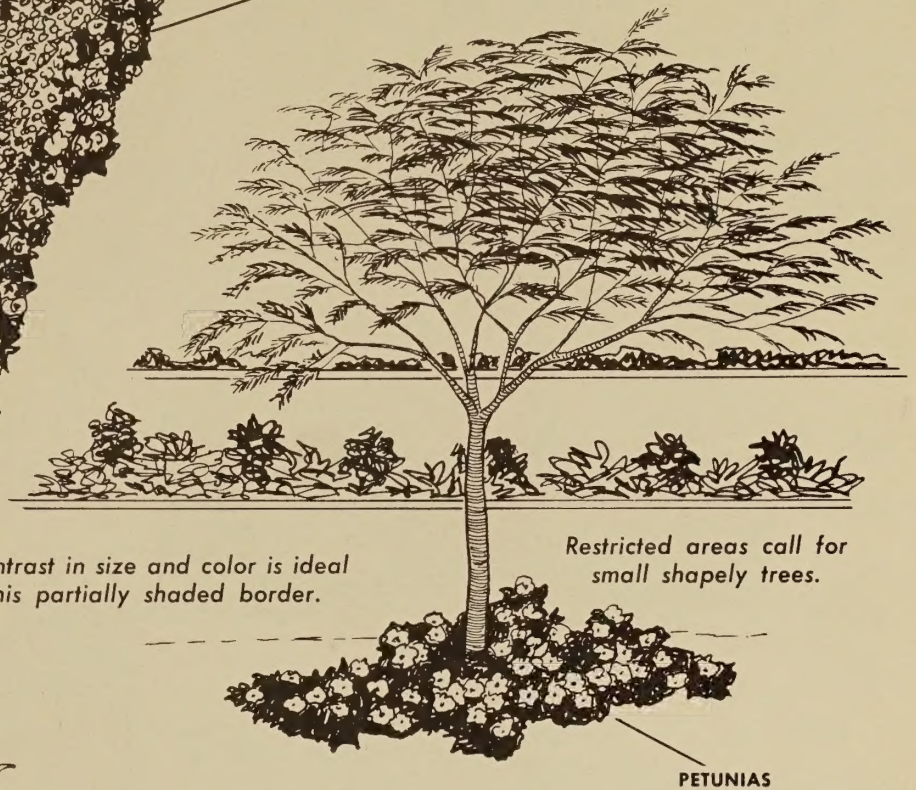


MODESTO ASH

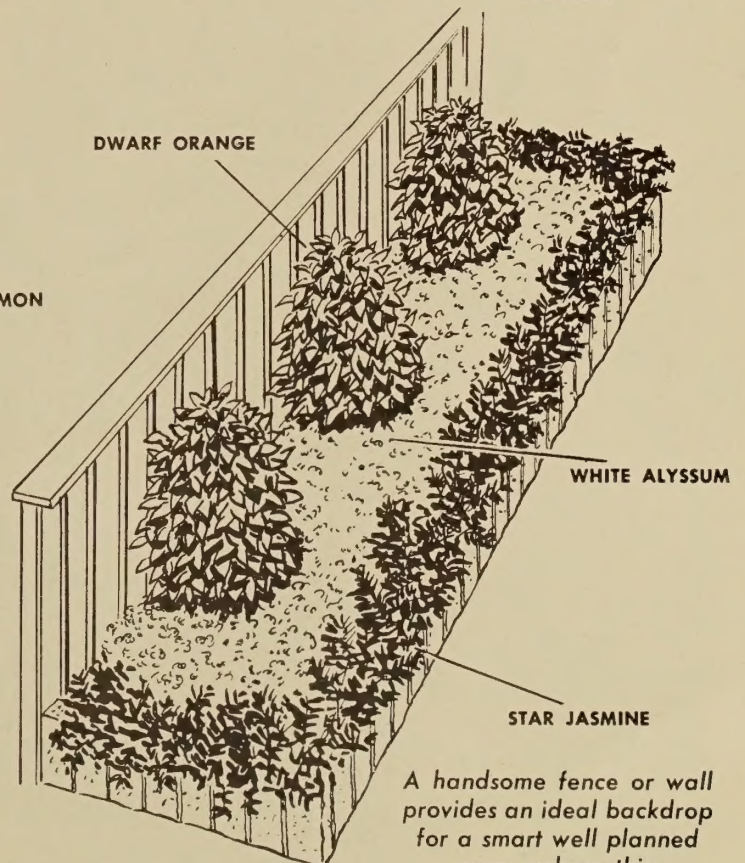
A little planning goes a long ways...

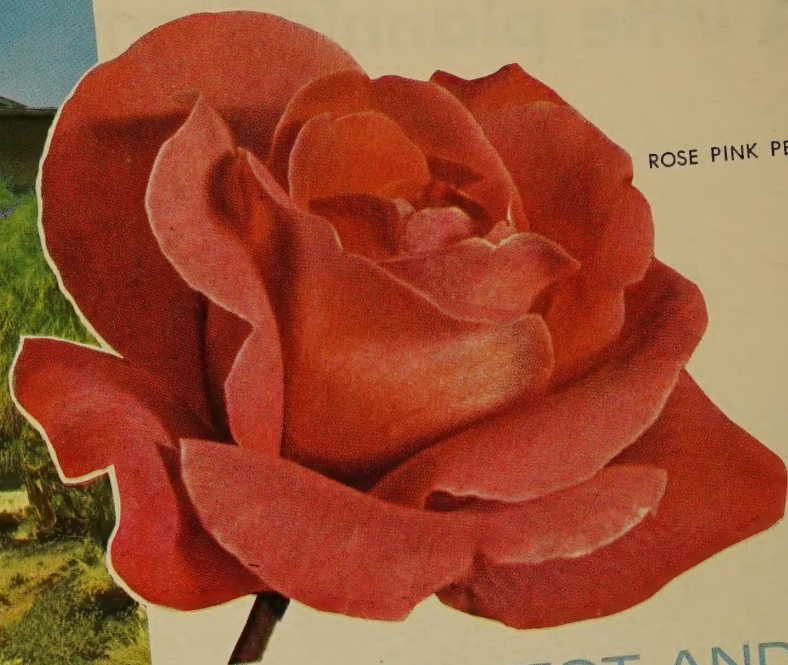


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